

2015

歐盟 – 台灣雙邊關係概況

EU-TAIWAN

FACTFILE 2015



European Economic and  
Trade Office  
歐洲經貿辦事處

# CONTENTS

Overview .....	3
I. Economic Relations .....	4
1. TRADE RELATIONS .....	4
1.1 Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan .....	4
1.1.1 Imports, exports and the EU deficit in trade in goods with Taiwan .....	4
1.1.2 Taiwan's position as EU trade partner .....	5
1.1.3 Taiwan's trade with the EU Member States .....	6
1.1.4 Taiwan's trade with the EU by product .....	8
1.1.5 Taiwan's trade with its main trading partners in 2014 .....	10
1.2 Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan .....	12
2. INVESTMENT FLOWS AND STOCK .....	14
2.1 FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan .....	14
2.2 FDI stock between the EU and Taiwan .....	15
3. THE EUROPEAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TAIWAN (ECCT) .....	16
4. THE EU BUSINESS AND REGULATORY COOPERATION PROGRAMME IN TAIWAN (EBRC) .....	17
II. People-to-people relations.....	18
1. EDUCATION.....	18
1.1 Taiwanese students in the EU .....	18
1.2 EU students in Taiwan .....	19
1.3 European Education Fair.....	20
1.4 Erasmus+ .....	20
2. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.....	21
2.1 The Horizon 2020 Programme.....	21
2.2 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions .....	24
2.3 European Research Council.....	24
3. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION .....	25
3.1 Fight against the climate change .....	25
3.2 Cooperation on nuclear safety.....	25
4. HUMAN RIGHTS DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION .....	26
4.1 Judicial Exchange Programme.....	26
4.2 Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty .....	27
5. EU-TAIWAN NGO FORUM .....	27
6. CULTURE.....	28
6.1 The 10 <sup>th</sup> Taiwan European Film Festival .....	28
6.2 Taipei International Book Exhibition 2015.....	28
6.3 European Union the Board Game.....	29
7. TOURISM AND MIGRATION.....	30
7.1 Europeans in Taiwan.....	30
7.2 Taiwanese visitors to the EU .....	31

# 目錄

概況.....	32
I. 經貿關係.....	33
1. 貿易關係.....	33
1.1 歐盟與台灣的貨品貿易.....	33
1.1.1 歐盟對台灣的貨品貿易進口額、出口額與逆差.....	33
1.1.2 台灣在歐盟貿易夥伴中的地位.....	34
1.1.3 台灣與歐盟會員國的貿易.....	35
1.1.4 台灣與歐盟之間的各種產品貿易.....	37
1.1.5 台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2014 年的貿易往來.....	38
1.2 歐盟與台灣的服務貿易.....	40
2. 投資資金的流量與存量.....	41
2.1 歐盟與台灣之間的 FDI 流量.....	41
2.2 歐盟與台灣之間的 FDI 存量.....	42
3. 歐洲在台商務協會 (ECCT).....	44
4. 歐盟在台商業與法規合作計畫 (EBRC).....	44
II. 民間交流.....	45
1 教育.....	45
1.1 歐盟境內的台灣學生.....	45
1.2 台灣境內的歐盟學生.....	46
1.3 歐洲教育展.....	47
1.4 Erasmus+.....	47
2 科學與科技.....	48
2.1 Horizon 2020 計畫.....	48
2.2 居禮夫人行動計畫.....	50
2.3 歐洲研究委員會.....	50
3 環境保護.....	51
3.1 對抗氣候變遷.....	51
3.2 核能安全合作.....	51
4 人權方面的對話與合作.....	52
4.1 司法交流計畫.....	52
4.2 台灣廢除死刑推動聯盟.....	52
5 台灣歐盟消保團體公益交流論壇.....	53
6 文化.....	53
6.1 第 10 屆歐洲魅影影展.....	53
6.2 2015 台北國際書展.....	53
6.3 歐盟議會桌上遊戲.....	54
7 觀光與移民.....	54
7.1 台灣境內的歐洲人士.....	54
7.2 歐盟的台灣訪客.....	55
歐盟會員國在台代表處相關資訊.....	56

# OVERVIEW

In 2014 the EU and Taiwan have continued to expand their bilateral trade. Trade in goods grew by 4% to €40.2 bn., while trade in services (following an upward trend over the last decade) grew by 5.3% in 2013 to €7.9 bn. The EU's traditional deficit in trade in goods with Taiwan has continued to fall, down to €6.2 bn. The EU's surplus in trade in services with Taiwan has also continued to fall down to €1.3 bn. in 2013, due mainly to the fast growth of Taiwan's exports of services to the EU (+ 15.4% and 11% in 2012 and 2013).

EU-Taiwan bilateral trade accounted for 1.2% of EU's world trade in 2014. Taiwan strengthened its position among the EU's trading partners, ranking 19th (up from 21 in 2013). It remained the EU's 7th trading partner in Asia. The EU is Taiwan's 5th trading partner in the world.

The EU and Taiwan have an intense and well-structured bilateral relationship. In addition to the annual consultations, where all issues related to trade policy are addressed, including WTO obligations and issues of bilateral concern, the consultation mechanism includes technical working groups and regulatory dialogues. The four technical working groups deal with questions relating to intellectual property rights, technical barriers to trade (including standards, certification and testing requirements), pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, and sanitary and phyto-sanitary rules (including food safety). Regulatory dialogues are held on government procurement, customs, fisheries and telecommunications.

These regular exchanges are complemented by workshops and seminars on issues of mutual interest, organised jointly by the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) with Taiwanese stakeholders, and held – starting 2014 – in the framework of EU Business and Regulatory Cooperation Programme (EBRC). This new programme was designed taking into account the needs and interests of EU-Taiwan relations, to provide support to the bilateral trade policy agenda, through advocating EU regulatory principles and instruments, and by bringing to Taiwan European expertise.

In 2014, the EU and Taiwan have continued and strengthened their cooperation and exchanges in the field of research and technology, education and culture, human rights, nuclear safety, and environment and climate change.

The EU continues to be the second most popular destination for Taiwanese students to study abroad and the number of EU students studying in Taiwan grew by 6% to 4,620 compared to the previous year. The European Education Fair in Taiwan attracted 125 European higher education institutions from 12 countries to provide valuable information to thousands of prospective Taiwanese students.

282,468 EU citizens visited Taiwan in 2014, and 5,750 EU citizens reside in Taiwan.

There are 48 projects under the EU research framework (now under Horizon 2020) that include Taiwanese research partner institutions.

# ECONOMIC RELATIONS

**Taiwan is the EU's 19th trading partner worldwide (↑ from 21th) and 7th in Asia (→)**

Bilateral trade in GOODS: EUR 40.2bn (↑ 4.1%)		Investments	
EU exports to Taiwan:	Taiwan's exports to EU:	EU investment in Taiwan:(flow)	Taiwan investment in EU (flow)
EUR 17bn (↑ 3%)	EUR 23.2bn (↑ 5%)	€0.8 bn. / (stock) €9.1 bn.	€0.1 bn. / (stock) €1.1 bn.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Machinery 23%</li> <li>• Transport 17%</li> <li>• Chemicals 20%</li> <li>• Agriculture 8%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICT 35%</li> <li>• Chemicals 5%</li> <li>• Machinery 18%</li> <li>• Agriculture 1.3%</li> </ul>	<p>The EU is the largest provider of Foreign Direct Investment in Taiwan accounting for about 24.4% of total FDI stock in Taiwan, ahead of the Caribbean (18.8%) , the US (17.6%) and Japan (14.1%).</p>	
Bilateral trade in SERVICES: EUR 7.9bn (↑ 5.3%)			
EU exports to Taiwan:	Taiwan exports to EU:		
EUR 4.6bn	EUR 3.3bn		

## 1. TRADE RELATIONS

### 1.1 Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan

#### 1.1.1 Imports, exports and the EU deficit in trade in goods with Taiwan

Bilateral trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan rebounded in 2014, growing by 4.1% and stabilising at €40.2 bn. (same as 2011 level).

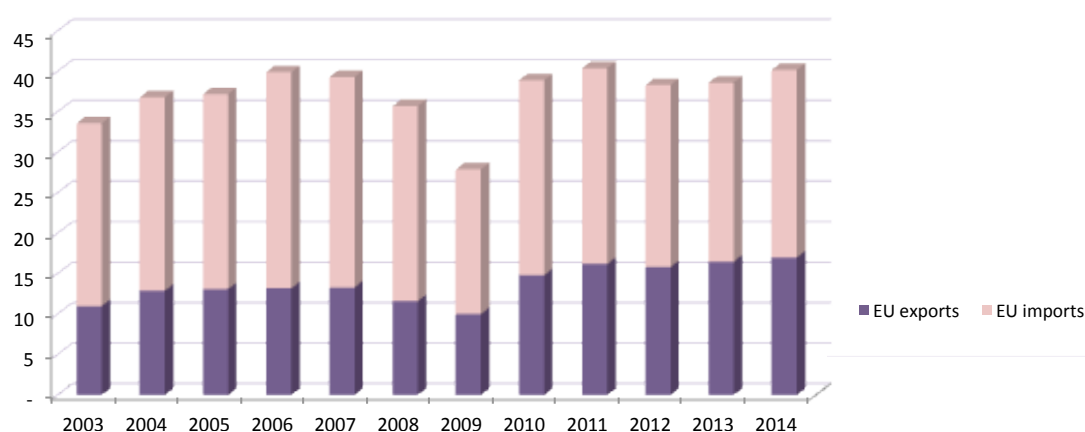
EU exports of goods to Taiwan continued to expand, growing by 3% and reaching a new record of €17 bn. Meanwhile, in 2014 worldwide EU exports declined by 1.7%.

EU imports of goods from Taiwan grew even more significantly than the exports, by 5%, amounting to €23.2 bn., while global EU imports remained roughly the same as in 2013 and EU imports from its 14 main suppliers decreased. Taiwan is one of the few EU trade partners (e.g. Mainland China, South Korea and Turkey) whose exports to the EU increased in 2014.

The EU chronic deficit in trade in goods with Taiwan has continued to decline in 2014 to €6.2 bn., shrinking by 47% over the last decade. In 2014, 26 out of the 28 EU Member States registered individual trade deficits with Taiwan, with the exception of Germany and Spain.

**Figure 1: Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan 2003-2014 (unit: € billion)**

Source: Eurostat



**Table 1: EU's trade in goods with Taiwan (unit: € billion)**

Source: Eurostat

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU's exports	11.0	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.3	11.6	10.0	14.8	16.2	15.8	16.5	17.0
Annual growth rate (%)	-7.6	17.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	-12.8	-13.8	48.0	9.5	-2.5	4.4	3.0
EU's imports	22.6	23.9	24.1	26.7	26.0	24.1	17.9	24.1	24.2	22.5	22.1	23.2
Annual growth rate (%)	-2.6	5.8	0.8	10.8	-2.6	-7.3	-25.7	34.6	0.4	-7.0	-1.8	5.0
Total	33.6	36.8	37.2	39.9	39.3	35.7	27.9	38.9	40.4	38.3	38.6	40.2
Annual growth rate (%)	-4.0	9.5	1.1	7.3	-1.5	-9.2	-21.8	39.4	3.9	-5.2	0.8	4.1
Balance for the EU	-11.6	-11.0	-11.0	-13.5	-12.7	-12.5	-7.9	-9.3	-8.0	-6.7	-5.6	-6.2

### 1.1.2 Taiwan's position as EU trade partner

In 2014 Taiwan has improved its place among the EU's trading partners, ranking 19th (up two places from 2013). Despite an increase up to 1.2% of the total EU trade, the overall trade between the EU and Taiwan remains far behind the EU's trade with Taiwan's North East Asian neighbours, China (rank 2 and 13.8% share), Japan (rank 7 and 3.2% share) and South Korea (rank 8 and 2.4% share), although similar to Hong Kong (rank 16 and 1.3% share) and Singapore (rank 17 and 1.3% share).

In 2014 Taiwan's position as an export market of EU goods remained the same as in 2013 (rank 23) while the position as EU supplier rose one place to rank 16 (Taiwan was the source of 1.4% of EU imports in 2014).

**Table 2: The EU's leading partners in trade in goods in 2014 (unit: € billion)**

Source: Eurostat

Main export partners				Main import partners				Main trade partners			
	EU clients Extra EU	Exports 1,703	Share 100%		EU suppliers Extra EU	Imports 1,680	Share 100%		Country Extra EU	Trade 3,383	Share 100%
1	USA	310.8	18.3%	1	China	302.6	18.0%	1	USA	515.6	15.2%
2	China	164.7	9.7%	2	USA	204.8	12.2%	2	China	467.3	13.8%
3	Switzerland	140.3	8.2%	3	Russia	181.8	10.8%	3	Russia	285.1	8.4%
4	Russia	103.3	6.1%	4	Switzerland	96.6	5.7%	4	Switzerland	236.9	7.0%
5	Turkey	74.6	4.4%	5	Norway	83.9	5.0%	5	Norway	134.1	4.0%
6	Japan	53.3	3.1%	6	Japan	54.6	3.2%	6	Turkey	128.9	3.8%
7	Norway	50.2	2.9%	7	Turkey	54.3	3.2%	7	Japan	107.9	3.2%
8	South Korea	43.1	2.5%	8	South Korea	39.0	2.3%	8	South Korea	82.1	2.4%
9	UAE	42.8	2.5%	9	India	37.1	2.2%	9	India	72.5	2.1%
10	Brazil	36.9	2.2%	10	Brazil	31.2	1.9%	10	Brazil	68.1	2.0%
11	India	35.5	2.1%	11	Algeria	29.4	1.7%	11	Saudi Arabia	63.9	1.9%
12	Saudi Arabia	35.1	2.1%	12	Saudi Arabia	28.8	1.7%	12	Canada	59.0	1.7%
13	Hong Kong	34.7	2.0%	13	Nigeria	28.2	1.7%	13	Algeria	52.8	1.6%
14	Canada	31.7	1.9%	14	Canada	27.4	1.6%	14	UAE	50.9	1.5%
15	Australia	29.6	1.7%	15	Kazakhstan	23.9	1.4%	15	Mexico	46.7	1.4%
16	Mexico	28.5	1.7%	16	Taiwan	23.2	1.4%	16	Hong Kong	45.3	1.3%
17	Singapore	28.2	1.7%	17	Vietnam	22.1	1.3%	17	Singapore	44.8	1.3%
18	Algeria	23.4	1.4%	18	Malaysia	19.7	1.2%	18	South Africa	41.8	1.2%
19	South Africa	23.3	1.4%	19	Thailand	18.5	1.1%	19	Taiwan	40.1	1.2%
20	Morocco	18.2	1.1%	20	South Africa	18.4	1.1%	20	Nigeria	39.7	1.2%
21	Ukraine	17.1	1.0%	21	Mexico	18.2	1.1%	21	Australia	38.7	1.1%
22	Israel	17.0	1.0%	22	Singapore	16.6	1.0%	22	Malaysia	33.7	1.0%
23	Taiwan	17.0	1.0%	23	Indonesia	14.4	0.9%	23	Thailand	31.0	0.9%
24	Egypt	17.0	1.0%	24	Ukraine	13.8	0.8%	24	Ukraine	30.9	0.9%

In 2014 Taiwan was the EU's seventh trading partner in Asia.



**Table 3: EU's trade with its main Asian trading partners in 2014 (Unit: € billion)**

Source: Eurostat

	China	Japan	South Korea	India	Hong-Kong	Singapore	Taiwan
<b>EU's exports</b>	164.7	53.3	43.1	35.5	34.7	28.2	17.0
<b>EU's imports</b>	302.6	54.6	39.0	37.1	10.6	16.6	23.2
<b>Total Trade</b>	467.3	107.9	82.1	72.6	45.3	44.8	40.2
<b>Trade balance</b>	-137.9	-1.3	4.1	-1.6	24.1	11.6	-6.2

### 1.1.3 Taiwan's trade with the EU Member States

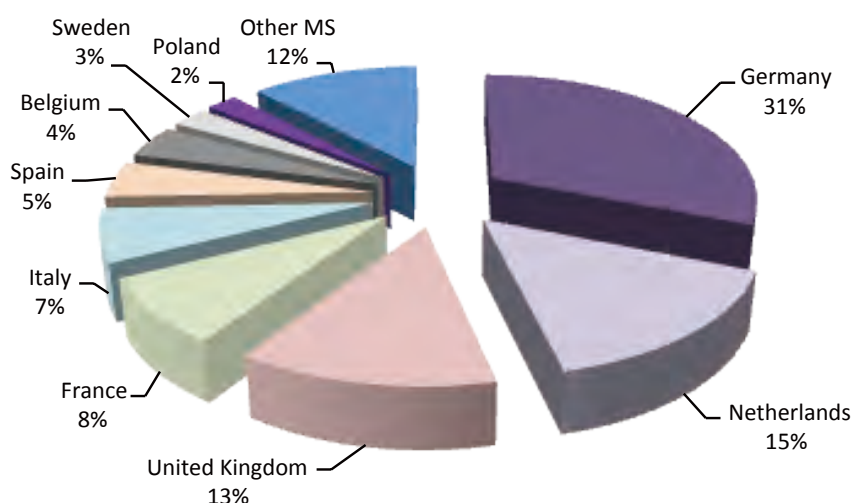
The EU's single market and the free movement of goods on that market make it difficult to attribute specific trade flows to any particular EU Member State.

In 2014 Germany (31% share or €12.5 bn.) remained Taiwan's largest trading partner within the EU, followed by the Netherlands (15% or €6.2 bn.), United Kingdom (13% or €5.2 bn.), France (8% or €3.3 bn.), Italy (7% or €2.7 bn.), Spain (5% or €1.9 bn.) and Belgium (4% or €1.7 bn.). Together these seven countries account for over 80% of the bilateral trade between the EU and Taiwan.

In 2014 most Member States' trade with Taiwan continued to grow, and only 8 Member States saw their trade decline.

**Figure 2: Share by EU Member State of the bilateral trade with Taiwan in 2014**

Source: Eurostat



**Table 4: Taiwan's trade with the EU Member States 2013-2014 (Unit: € million)**

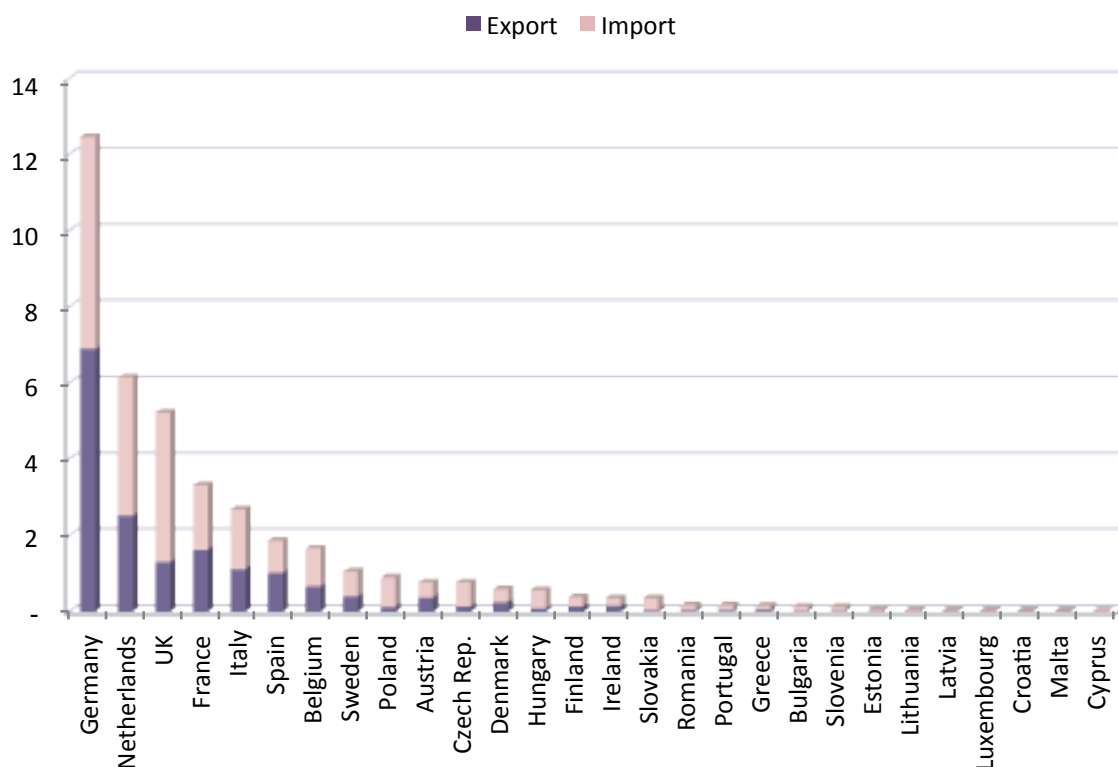
Source: Eurostat

	Imports			Exports			Trade			Balance
	2013	2014	% of growth	2013	2014	% of growth	2013	2014	% of growth	2014
Austria	370.5	392.2	5.9	344.3	372.4	8.2	714.7	764.6	7.0	-19.8
Belgium	851.2	1,005.4	18.1	697.0	658.5	-5.5	1,548.2	1,663.9	7.5	-346.9
Bulgaria	67.3	109.2	62.3	23.8	19.8	-16.8	91.1	129.0	41.6	-89.4
Croatia	44.0	32.4	-26.4	3.5	3.8	8.6	47.5	36.1	-24.0	-28.6
Cyprus	18.5	19.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	9.1	20.6	21.4	3.9	-16.6
Czech Rep.	589.9	628.4	6.5	114.4	135.2	18.2	704.3	763.6	8.4	-493.2
Denmark	331.5	347.8	4.9	207.3	244.9	18.1	538.9	592.7	10.0	-102.9
Estonia	56.0	66.6	18.9	4.5	5.8	28.9	60.5	72.5	19.8	-60.8
Finland	197.9	241.7	22.1	191.9	136.8	-28.7	389.8	378.5	-2.9	-104.9
France	1,745.2	1,693.7	-3.0	1,721.8	1,623.7	-5.7	3,467.0	3,317.4	-4.3	70.0
Germany	4,970.9	5,576.5	12.2	5,880.4	6,891.0	17.2	10,851.4	12,467.5	14.9	1,314.5
Greece	116.9	114.0	-2.5	15.5	42.2	172.3	132.4	156.2	18.0	-71.8
Hungary	717.1	486.3	-32.2	93.1	81.7	-12.2	810.2	567.9	-29.9	-404.6
Ireland	175.9	210.1	19.4	129.0	144.8	12.2	304.9	354.9	16.4	-65.3
Italy	1,451.6	1,569.1	8.1	1,012.0	1,115.4	10.2	2,463.6	2,684.5	9.0	-453.7
Latvia	40.9	50.5	23.5	4.0	3.4	-15.0	44.9	53.9	20.0	-47.1
Lithuania	47.0	50.3	7.0	7.7	6.4	-16.9	54.7	56.8	3.8	-43.9
Luxembourg	29.6	31.0	4.7	9.9	9.0	-9.1	39.5	40.0	1.3	-22.0
Malta	45.8	31.8	-30.6	6.0	3.3	-45.0	51.8	35.0	-32.4	-28.5
Netherlands	3,579.1	3,635.1	1.6	3,605.9	2,514.9	-30.3	7,185.1	6,150.0	-14.4	-1,120.2
Poland	578.4	768.7	32.9	118.0	126.3	7.0	696.4	895.0	28.5	-642.4
Portugal	109.2	139.3	27.6	26.4	27.7	4.9	135.6	167.0	23.2	-111.6
Romania	123.8	138.4	11.8	23.4	31.4	34.2	147.1	169.8	15.4	-107.0
Slovakia	287.9	323.2	12.3	22.2	31.1	40.1	310.1	354.2	14.2	-292.1
Slovenia	87.9	99.2	12.9	13.7	14.8	8.0	101.5	114.1	12.4	-84.4
Spain	783.6	842.6	7.5	486.6	1,018.5	109.3	1,270.2	1,861.1	46.5	175.9
Sweden	684.1	655.7	-4.2	378.9	393.9	4.0	1,062.9	1,049.6	-1.3	-261.8
UK	4,026.9	3,926.3	-2.5	1,338.3	1,301.0	-2.8	5,365.2	5,227.3	-2.6	-2,625.3
<b>EUR28</b>	<b>22,128.3</b>	<b>23,184.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>16,481.8</b>	<b>16,960.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>38,610.1</b>	<b>40,144.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-6,224.2</b>



**Figure 3: Bilateral trade between the EU 28 Member States and Taiwan in 2014**  
(unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat



### 1.1.4 Taiwan's trade with the EU by product

More than 92% of the total bilateral trade between the EU and Taiwan is based on manufactures (chemicals, machinery, transport equipment, telecommunication equipment, textiles...) while primary products (agricultural products and fuels and mining products) account for only 7%.

The Taiwanese economy is one of the world's leading suppliers of electronic components such as computer memory chips and semiconductors as well as personal computers and optoelectronics, including flat panel displays. The structure of Taiwan's exports to the EU is dominated by ICT (Information and Communications Technology) products which are assembled in Taiwan or Mainland China and then sold to Europe and the rest of the world – keeping in mind that products originating in Taiwan but assembled in Mainland China or South East Asia do not appear in the bilateral EU-Taiwan trade statistics. The EU as a final market is, in other words, more important for Taiwan than what the direct trade statistics depict.

In 2014 telecommunications equipment, electronic data processing and office equipment and integrated circuit and electronic components accounted for the bulk of Taiwan's exports to the EU (35% or nearly €8 bn.), followed by machinery (18% or €4 bn.), other manufactured goods (12% or €2.7 bn.), other semi-manufactured goods (12% or €2.7 bn.), chemicals (5% or €1.2 bn., including pharmaceuticals with only 0.35% share of total Taiwan exports to the EU) and iron and steel (4% or €1 bn.).

Primary products (agricultural products and fuel and mining products) accounted for only 3% of Taiwan's exports to the EU (1.3% for agricultural products and 1.8% for fuel and mining products).

EU exports to Taiwan are mainly machinery (23% or nearly €4 bn.), chemicals (20% or €3.4 bn. including pharmaceuticals, accounting for roughly 6% of total EU exports to Taiwan or €1 bn.), transport equipment (17% or €3 bn.), office and telecommunication equipment (10% or €1.6 bn.) which are mainly integrated circuits and electronic components, and other manufactures (8% or €1.4 bn.).

EU exports of agricultural products (8% share or €1.3 bn.) as well as fuels and mining products (5% share or €0.9 bn.) have been growing in importance. EU exports of agricultural products expanded by 21% in 2014 and EU exports of fuels and mining products grew by 50% in 2014.

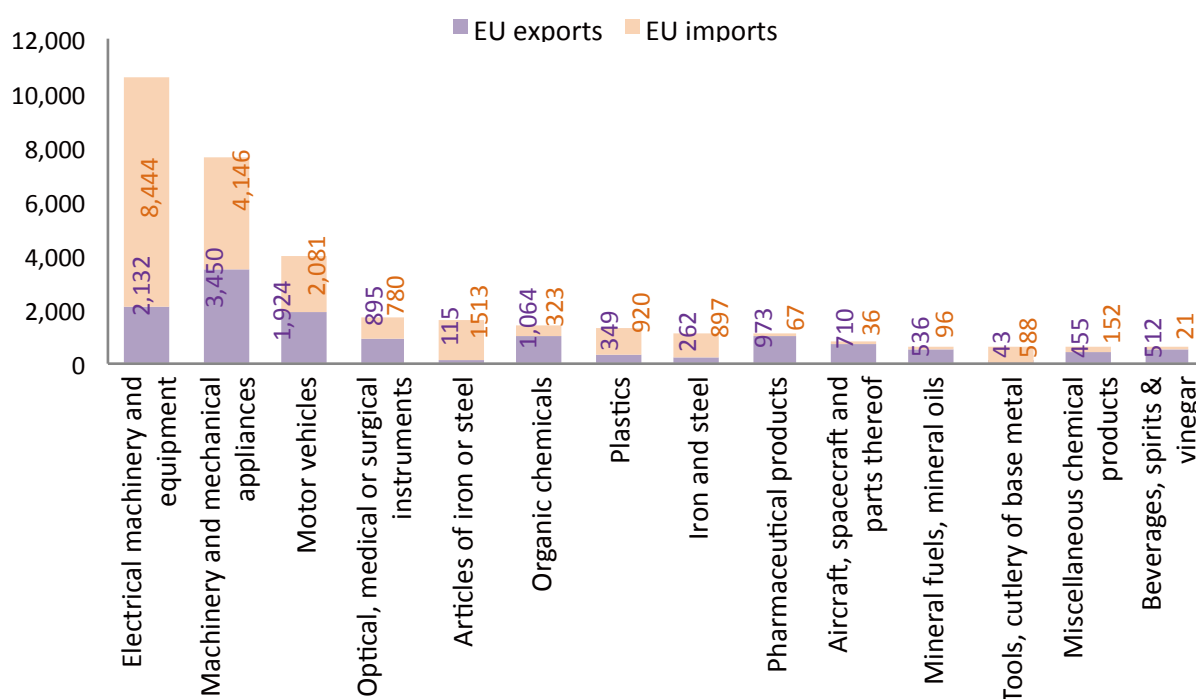
Overall, EU-Taiwan trade in agricultural products has shown an upward trend over the last five years, with EU's exports to Taiwan rising by 60% and Taiwan's exports to the EU growing by 45% from 2010 to 2014.

Taiwan's exports of chemicals have increased by 25% over the last five years, amounting to €1.2 bn. in 2014, while EU's exports of chemicals have remained nearly the same from 2010 to 2014, amounting to €3.4 bn. in 2014.

The EU's deficit in trade in goods with Taiwan is the result of the deficit in manufactured products (nearly €8 bn.), compared to the surplus in primary products (€1.5 bn.).

**Figure 4: EU trade with Taiwan in main product categories (HS chapter) in 2014**  
(unit: € million)

Source: Eurostat



**Table 5: EU imports and exports with Taiwan in 2014 by product category (unit: € million)**

Source: Eurostat

Product Group	EU imports			EU exports			Total	
	Value	Share of total (%)	Share of Taiwan in EU imports (%)	Value	Share of total (%)	Share of Taiwan in EU exports (%)	Trade	Balance
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,184</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>16,960</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>40,144.0</b>	<b>-6,224.0</b>
<b>1000 Primary products</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2,925.9</b>	<b>1,466.1</b>
1100 Agricultural products	308	1.3%	0.2%	1,324	7.8%	1.0%	1,631.9	1,016.1
1110 Food	76	0.3%	0.1%	1,167	6.9%	1.0%	1,243.3	1,090.7
1111 Fish	14	0.1%	0.1%	51	0.3%	1.2%	64.7	37.3
1120 Raw materials	232	1.0%	1.0%	157	0.9%	0.7%	388.6	-74.6
1200 Fuels and mining products	422	1.8%	0.1%	872	5.1%	0.6%	1,294.0	450.0
1210 Ores and other minerals	98	0.4%	0.3%	155	0.9%	1.0%	252.5	57.5
1220 Fuels	100	0.4%	0.0%	534	3.1%	0.5%	634.1	433.9
1221 Petroleum and petroleum products	96	0.4%	0.0%	467	2.8%	0.5%	562.5	371.3
1230 Non-ferrous metals	224	1.0%	0.7%	183	1.1%	0.8%	407.7	-41.0
<b>2000 Manufactures</b>	<b>22,325</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>14,493</b>	<b>85.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>36,818.0</b>	<b>-7,832.0</b>
2100 Iron and steel	1,011	4.4%	3.6%	253	1.5%	0.7%	1,264.1	-758.9
2200 Chemicals	1,200	5.2%	0.7%	3,444	20.3%	1.2%	4,643.8	2,243.8
2210 Pharmaceuticals	83	0.4%	0.1%	982	5.8%	0.8%	1,064.7	899.4
2300 Other semi-manufacturers	2,713	11.7%	3.1%	719	4.2%	0.6%	3,432.4	-1,994.0
2400 Machinery and transport equipment	14,225	61.4%	3.2%	8,432	49.7%	1.2%	22,657.0	-5,793.0
2410 Office and telecommunication equipment	7,986	34.4%	4.8%	1,620	9.6%	2.2%	9,605.9	-6,366.1
2411 Electronic data processing and office equipment	2,027	8.7%	2.9%	168	1.0%	0.7%	2,194.8	-1,859.2
2412 Telecommunications equipment	2,827	12.2%	3.7%	245	1.4%	0.8%	3,072.1	-2,581.9
2413 Integrated circuits and electronic components	3,132	13.5%	14.3%	1,207	7.1%	7.7%	4,339.1	-1,924.9
2420 Transport equipment	2,190	9.4%	2.1%	2,904	17.1%	1.0%	5,094.0	714.0
2421 Automotive products	499	2.2%	1.1%	1,828	10.8%	1.0%	2,327.0	1,329.0
2430 Other machinery	4,049	17.5%	2.3%	3,909	23.0%	1.1%	7,958.0	-140.0
2431 Power generating machinery	240	1.0%	0.7%	319	1.9%	0.6%	559.0	79.3
2432 Non-electrical machinery	1,938	8.4%	2.7%	2,989	17.6%	1.4%	4,926.8	1,050.6
2433 Electrical machinery	1,871	8.1%	2.6%	601	3.5%	0.8%	2,472.0	-1,270.0
2500 Textiles	354	1.5%	1.5%	68	0.4%	0.4%	421.5	-286.3
2600 Clothing	98	0.4%	0.1%	163	1.0%	0.7%	260.7	65.7
2700 Other manufactures	2,725	11.8%	1.7%	1,415	8.3%	0.9%	4,139.8	-1,310.6
2720 Scientific and controlling instruments	589	2.5%	1.7%	630	3.7%	1.2%	1,219.0	41.0
Other	104	0.4%	0.2%	163	1.0%	0.2%	267.0	58.4
3000 Other Products	25	0.1%	n. a.	108	0.6%	n. a.	133.0	83.0

### 1.1.5 Taiwan's trade with its main trading partners in 2014

The EU remained Taiwan's fifth trading partner, both by share in Taiwan's total imports (9%) and by share in Taiwan's total exports (8%), after the US (10% and 11%, respectively).

China remained Taiwan's largest trading partner in 2014, with a total bilateral trade amounting to US\$130.1 bn., followed by the ASEAN bloc (US\$93.6 bn.), the US (US\$ 62.3 bn.), Japan (US\$61.6 bn.) and the EU (US\$ 50.9 bn.). Taiwan's bilateral trade with the US grew by 7.8% in 2014 to US\$62.3 bn. It was the highest growth rate compared to other main trading partners (China +4.6%, ASEAN +2.5%, Japan -1.3%, EU +3.7%).

Among the seven main trading partners of Taiwan, only Japan and South Korea showed a surplus in trade in goods with Taiwan in 2014.

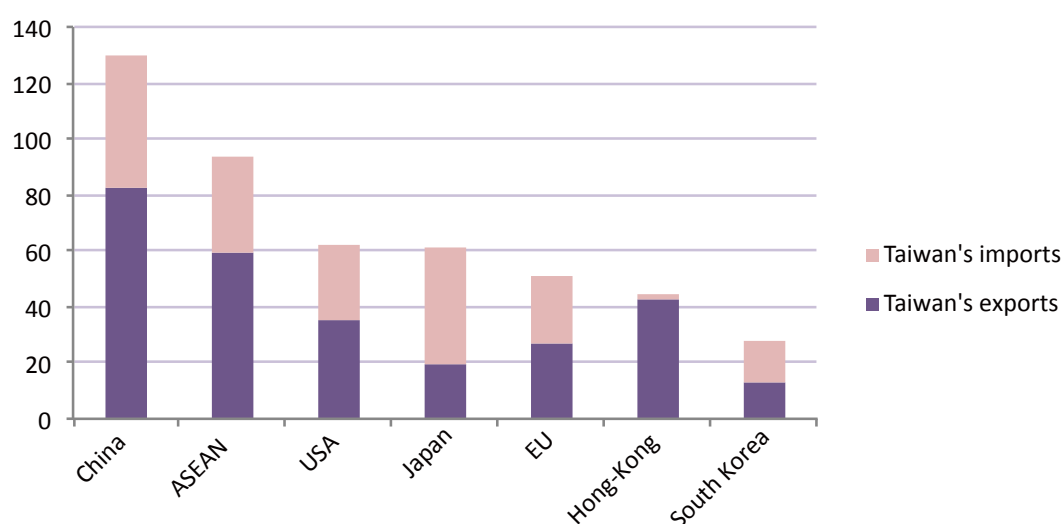
**Table 6: Taiwan's trade with its main partners in 2014 (unit: US\$ billion)**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Taiwan

	China	Hong Kong	Japan	South Korea	USA	EU	ASEAN
Taiwan's Exports	82.1	42.5	19.9	12.7	34.9	26.5	59.5
Annual growth rate 2013-14 (%)	0.4	7.9	3.5	5.0	7.0	4.9	1.3
Taiwan's Imports	48.0	1.7	41.7	14.8	27.4	24.4	34.1
Annual growth rate 2013-14 (%)	12.8	1.6	- 3.4	- 6.2	8.8	2.4	4.6
Taiwan's trade	130.1	44.2	61.6	27.5	62.3	50.9	93.6
Annual growth rate 2013-14 (%)	4.6	7.6	- 1.3	- 1.3	7.8	3.7	2.5

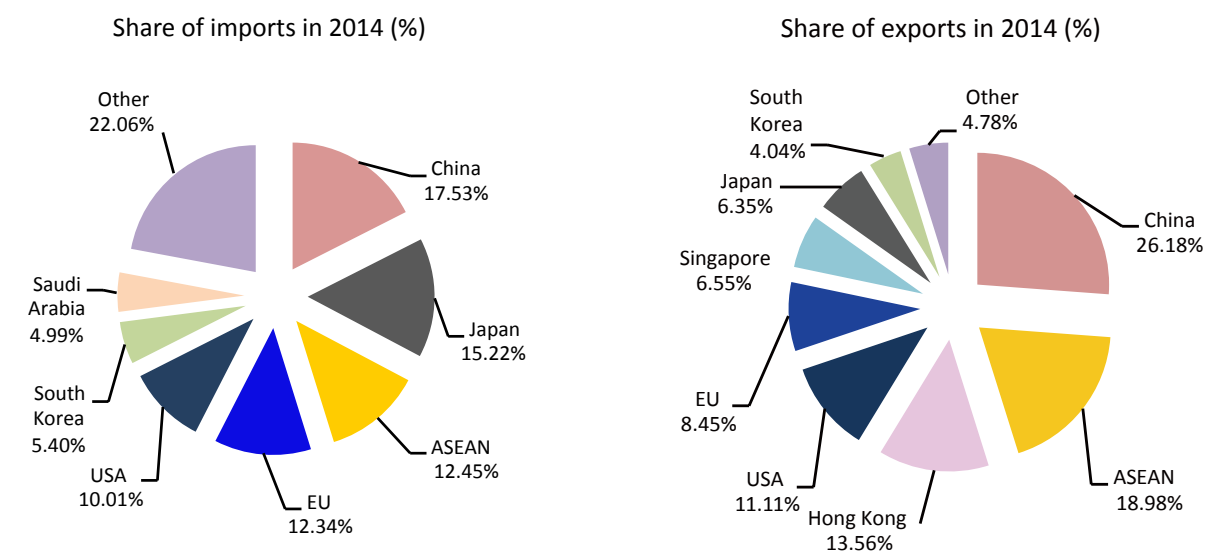
**Figure 5: Taiwan's trade with its main trading partners in 2014 (unit: US \$ billion)**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Taiwan



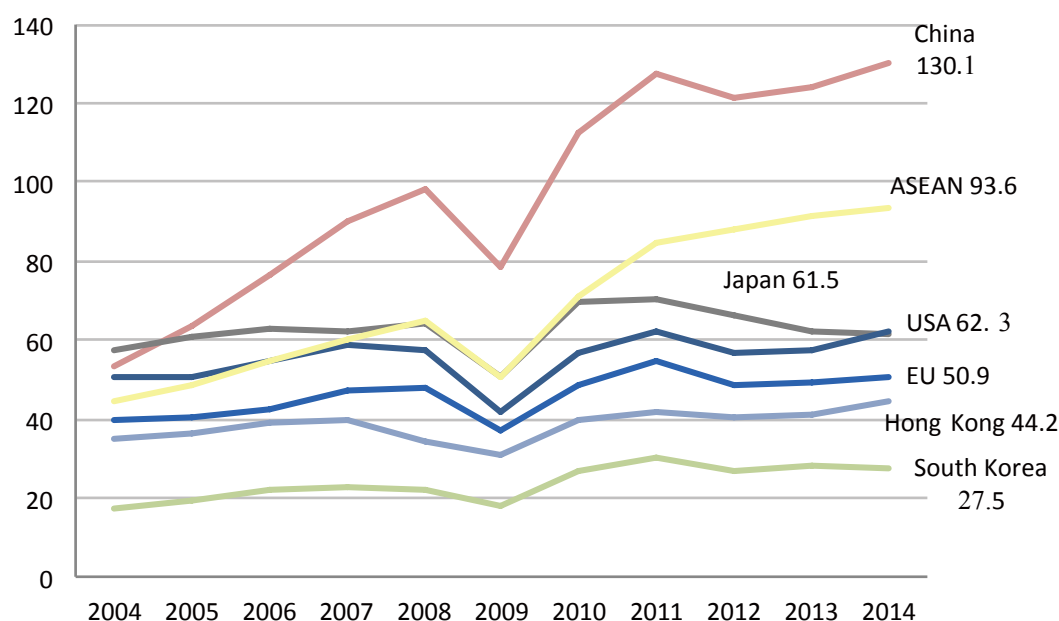
**Figure 6: Share of Taiwan's imports and exports by largest partner in 2014**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Taiwan



**Figure 7: Taiwan's trade with its main trading partners 2004-2014 (unit: US\$ billion)**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Taiwan



## 1.2 Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan

*Note: the compilation and publication of statistics on services trade usually lag behind by a year*

Over the last decade the trade in services between the EU and Taiwan has registered an upward trend, growing by 75% from 2003 to 2013. In 2013 the EU-Taiwan trade in services continued to grow by 5.3% to a total value of €7.9 bn., after the weak growth in 2012 and decline in 2011 (-5.1%).

The EU maintained its positive balance in trade in services with Taiwan amounting to €1.3 bn. However, the EU surplus in trade in services has registered a continued fall since 2010 due to the weak performance of EU exports of services to Taiwan (+2.2% in 2013 and -6.3% in 2012, amounting to €4.6 bn. in 2013) and due to the fast growth of Taiwan's exports of services to the EU over the last years (+15.4 & 10% in 2012 and 2013, amounting to €3.3 bn. in 2013).

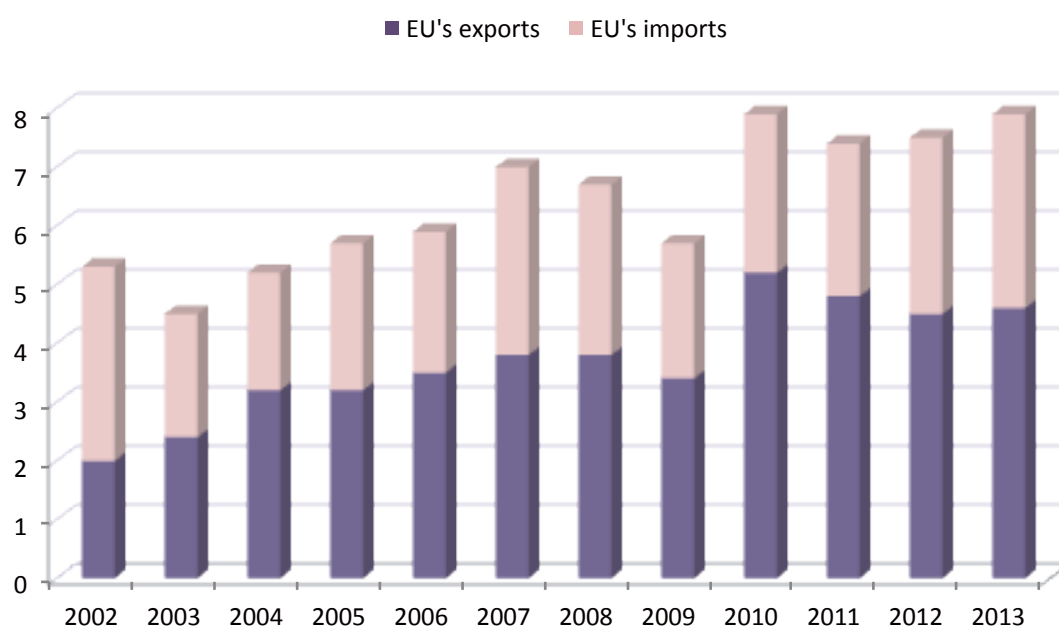
**Table 7: EU's surplus in trade in services with Taiwan 2002-2013 (unit: € billion)**

Source: Eurostat

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU's exports	2.0	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.4	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.6
Growth (%)		20.0	33.3	0.0	9.4	8.6	0.0	-10.5	52.9	-7.7	-6.3	2.2
EU's imports	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.3
Growth (%)		16.7	-4.8	25.0	-4.0	33.3	-9.4	-20.7	17.4	-3.7	15.4	10.0
Trade	3.8	4.5	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.9	6.7	5.7	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.9
Growth (%)		18.4	15.6	9.6	3.5	16.9	-2.9	-14.9	38.6	-5.1	0.0	5.3
Balance	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.3

**Figure 8: Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan 2002-2013 (unit: € billion)**

Source: Eurostat



Taiwan has gained some ground as a world exporter of services, growing by 28% the exports of services to the world from 2010 to 2013. The annual average growth during the period 2010-2013 was 8.5%, amounting to €38.9 bn. in 2013. Taiwan total imports of services have risen from 2010 to 2013, but at a lower rate, 11.5%. The annual average growth of Taiwan world imports of services during the period 2010-2013 was 3.8%, amounting to €31.9 bn. in 2013. Taiwan has maintained its overall surplus in trade in services with the world, growing by 43% in 2013, to a total value of €7bn €.

Taiwan's exports of services to the EU in 2013 accounted for 8.5% of Taiwan's exports of services worldwide, while Taiwan's imports of services from the EU in the same year accounted for 14% of Taiwan's imports of services worldwide.

**Table 8: Taiwan trade in services with the world (Unit: € billion)**

Source: Eurostat

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Imports	28.6	30.2	33.3	31.9
Exports	30.4	33.0	38.2	38.9
Balance	1.8	2.8	4.9	7.0



## 2. INVESTMENT FLOWS AND STOCK

*Note: Foreign direct investment (FDI) statistics are difficult to compile in a globalised world. For this reason, investment statistics must be treated with caution. Compilation and publication of Eurostat statistics on FDI usually lag behind by a year.*

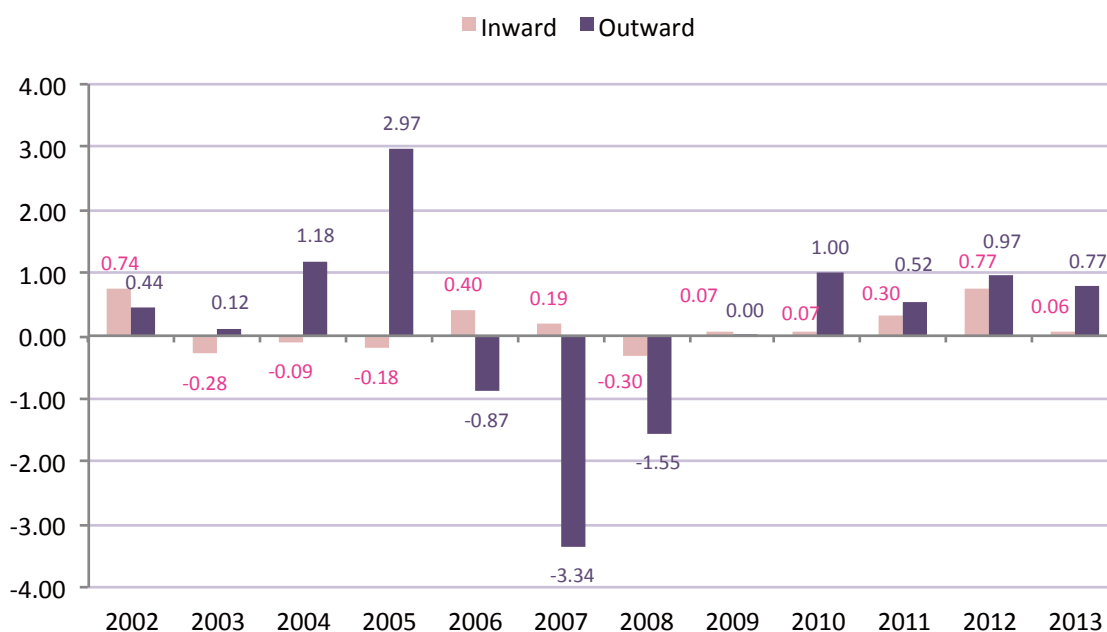
### 2.1 FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan

Taiwan's FDI flows to the EU showed a significant drop in 2013 to €0.1 bn. compared to the flows in 2012 (€0.8 bn.). The annual average drop of Taiwan's FDI flows to the EU from 2010 to 2013 has been 5.4%.

EU FDI flows to Taiwan also declined in 2013 to €0.8 bn., compared to €1 bn. in 2012. On average, EU FDI flows to Taiwan have dropped by 8.2% from 2010 to 2013.

**Figure 9: EU FDI flows with Taiwan 2002-2013 (unit: € billion)**

Source: Eurostat

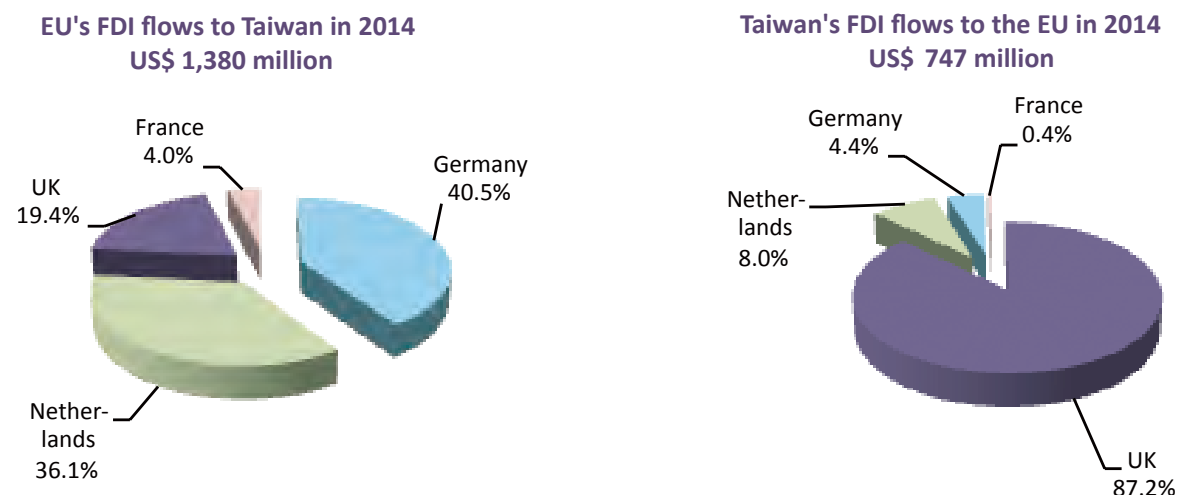


In 2014, according to Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs, Germany accounted for 40.5% of the EU's FDI flows to Taiwan, followed by the Netherlands (36.1% share), United Kingdom (19.4% share) and France (4% share).

As regards Taiwan's FDI flows to the EU in 2014 the United Kingdom accounted for 87.2% of the total, followed by the Netherlands (8% share), Germany (4.4%) and France (0.4%).

**Figure 10: FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan in 2014**

Source: Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission



## 2.2 FDI stock between the EU and Taiwan

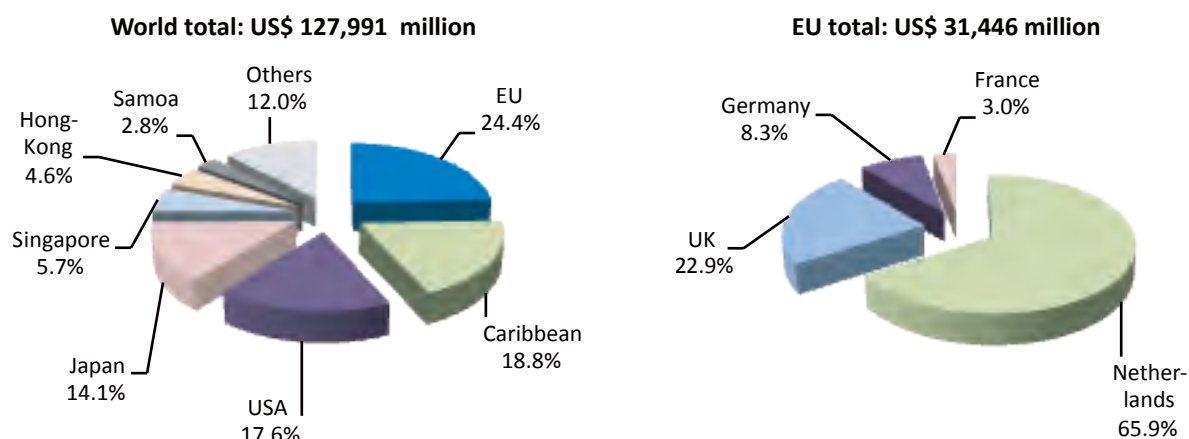
The EU ranks first in the world in both inward stock of FDI (34% share of world FDI) and outward stock of FDI (45% of world FDI).

Taiwan is not an exception and the EU is the largest investor in the island. According to Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs as of the end of 2014 the EU investments in Taiwan represent 24.4% of total FDI stock. The EU is followed by the Caribbean (18.8% share), the US (17.6% share) and Japan (14.1% share). Within the EU the Netherlands is the first investor (66% share), followed by the United Kingdom (23%), Germany (8.3% share) and France (3%).

However, Taiwan's contribution to FDI stock in the EU remains very small. There is only 2% of total Taiwanese FDI stock in EU countries. Far from the share of China, the main destination of Taiwanese investment (62% share), the Caribbean (12% share) and the ASEAN block (10% share), and closer to the Taiwanese investment in Japan (1% share), Australia (1% share) and the US (6% share). Within the EU the Netherlands has received up to the end of 2014 almost half of the Taiwanese investment in the EU. Along with the Netherlands, the United Kingdom (38.3% share), Germany (7.6% share), Czech Republic (3.7% share) and France (1.1% share) are the main destinations of Taiwan's FDI in the EU.

**Figure 11: FDI stock in Taiwan in 2014**

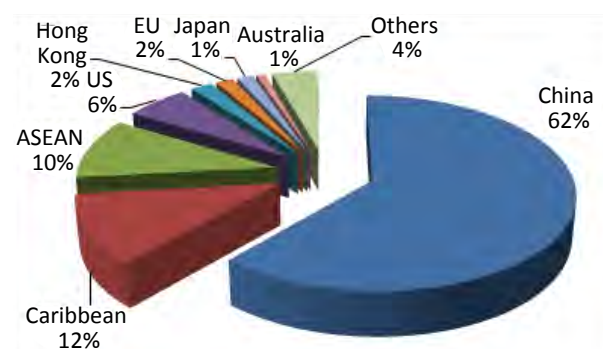
Source: Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission



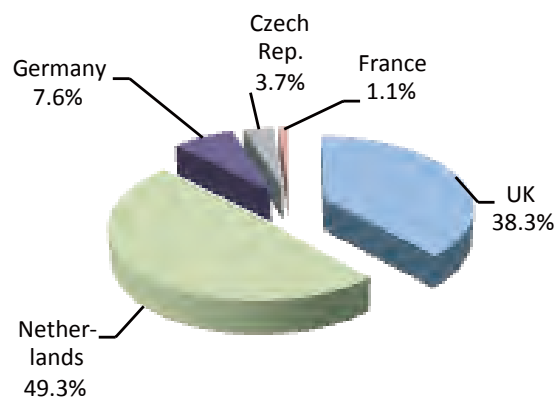
**Figure 12: Stock of Taiwan's FDI in foreign countries in 2014**

Source: Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission

World total: US\$ 233,875 million



EU total: US\$ 3,984 million

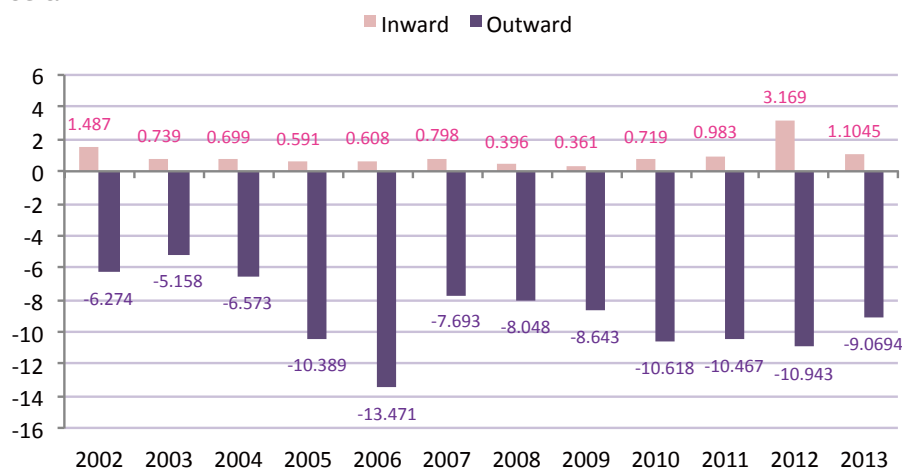


The EU's total stock of FDI in Taiwan has declined by 16% to nearly €9.1 bn. as of 2013. The annual average drop from 2010 to 2013 has been 5.1%.

Taiwan's FDI stock in the EU has been growing at an average rate of 15.4% from 2010 to 2013, with a cumulative investment of €1.1 bn. in 2013. However, 2013 figures show a significant annual drop from the €3.2 bn. in 2012.

**Figure 13: EU-Taiwan FDI stocks 2002-2013 (unit: € billion)**

Source: Eurostat



### 3. THE EUROPEAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TAIWAN (ECCT)

The European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan (ECCT) was established in 1988. It represents the interests of some 400 European companies operating in Taiwan by providing a platform for business networking and by proactive engagement with Taiwanese administration and institutions.

In its annual Position Papers, formulated by the members of 28 industry committees, ECCT provides an overview of the key issues affecting European companies and offer recommendations from a European business perspective on how to improve the business environment in Taiwan. The Position Papers form the basis of an ongoing dialogue between ECCT and Taiwanese administration and provide a valuable input to EU-Taiwan consultations on trade issues.

<http://www.ecct.com.tw/>

## 4. THE EU BUSINESS AND REGULATORY COOPERATION PROGRAMME IN TAIWAN (EBRC)

The EU Business and Regulatory Cooperation Programme in Taiwan, launched in 2014 for a period of four years is fully funded by the European Union and managed by the EETO, with ECCT as implementing partner under a service contract. The EBRC has been designed specifically for Taiwan, with the objective of improving regulatory cooperation between the EU and Taiwan. By advocating EU regulatory principles and instruments in areas such as government procurement, IPR, food safety, technical standards, pharmaceuticals, EBRC helps to paving the way for sustainable engagement and cooperation between Europe and Taiwan, enhancing visibility and projection in Taiwan of European excellence in specific sectors.

Through seminars and events organized jointly with competent Taiwanese authorities, conferences and stand-alone events at trade fairs, EBRC provides concrete support to the bilateral EU-Taiwan policy agenda.

EBRC events held in 2014:

**EU-Taiwan High Voltage Electrical Equipment Management Seminar** (25-26 March 2014), jointly organized with the Bureau of Foreign Trade (BOFT) and the Bureau of Energy (BoE), focused on regulations governing electrical equipment.

**EU-Taiwan Food Safety Seminar** (4-5 June 2014), jointly organised with the Taiwan Food and Drug Administration (TFDA) and BOFT, and supported by the Taiwan Food Good manufacturing Practice Development Association (GMP) and the Taiwan Food Industry Development Association (TFIDA) addressing the international trend towards a horizontal regulatory framework for food safety and the establishment of an effective post-market surveillance mechanism.

**Silicon Europe Taiwan Day at SEMICON** (4 September 2014), provided insights on European excellence in the fields of micro- and nano-electronics, presented European competitive clusters' know-how, experience and innovations, and offered opportunities for direct B2B matchmaking.

**EU-Taiwan Service Industry Seminar** (6 November 2014), jointly organized with the Taiwan External Trade Development Council (TAITRA) and BOFT, to explore opportunities and challenges accompanying the rise in trade in services between the EU and Taiwan and the current negotiation of the multilateral Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) in the framework of the WTO, with a focus on financial services, ICT services – smart city (smart healthcare, smart building, smart energy, smart transportation) and distribution services (franchise and logistics).

All event reports and presentations are available at: <http://www.ebrc.com.tw/home>



# PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE RELATIONS

- The EU continues to be the second most popular destination for Taiwanese students to study abroad.
- The number of EU students studying in Taiwan grew by 6% to 4,620 compare to the previous year.
- The European Education Fair in Taiwan attracted 125 European higher education institutions from 12 countries to provide valuable information to thousands of prospective Taiwanese students.
- There are 48 projects under the EU research framework (now under Horizon 2020) that include Taiwanese research partner institutions.
- 17 films from 17 European countries were shown in the 2014 Taiwan European Film Festival, drawing 13612 viewers to 438 screenings in 15 cities and counties across Taiwan.
- 282,468 EU citizens visited Taiwan in 2014, and 5,750 EU citizens reside in Taiwan.

## 1. EDUCATION

The increasing number of exchange students between Taiwan and the EU demonstrate the success of bilateral relations and cooperation in the field of education. The trend of relative stagnation of the number of Taiwanese students in the EU and an increase of EU students coming to Taiwan still occurs.

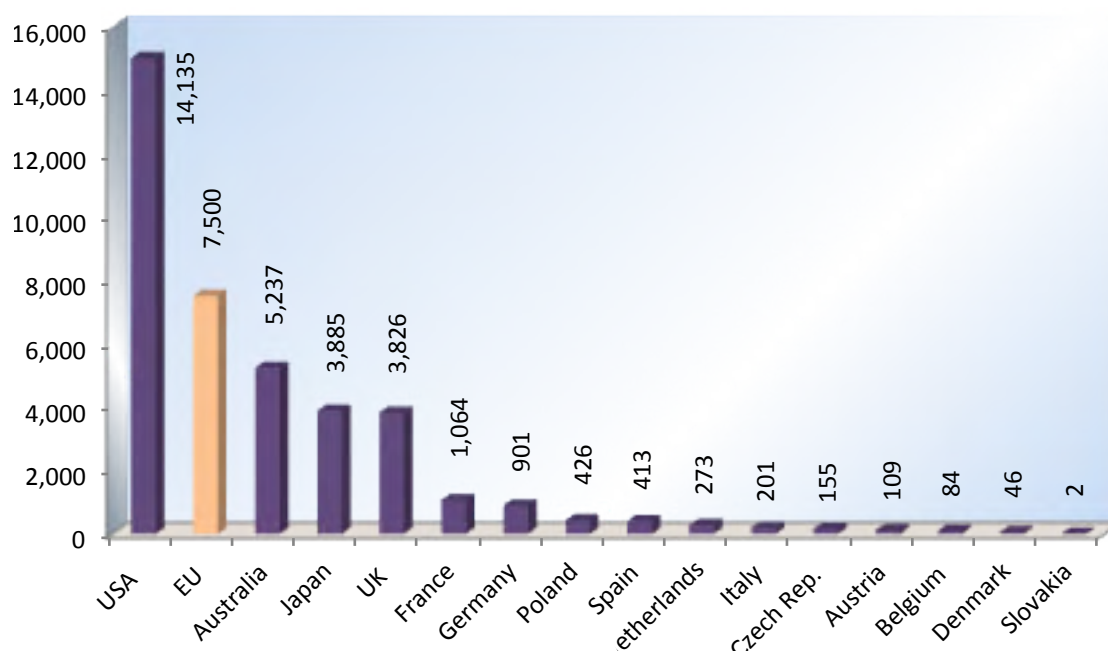
The Erasmus+ Programme (the EU's new comprehensive education programme), was popular among Taiwanese students and academics. Over the years, it (and its predecessor, the Erasmus Mundus) provided a total of 132 students with a chance to obtain a master or doctoral degree at European universities with full scholarships (25,000 euros per year).

### 1.1 Taiwanese students in the EU

EU is the second most popular destination for Taiwanese students, being surpassed only by the USA. The third most popular is Australia and the fourth Japan. The most often picked European countries are UK, France and Germany respectively.

**Figure 1: Number of Taiwanese studying abroad in selected countries (2014)**

Source: Ministry of Education, Taiwan



## 1.2 EU students in Taiwan

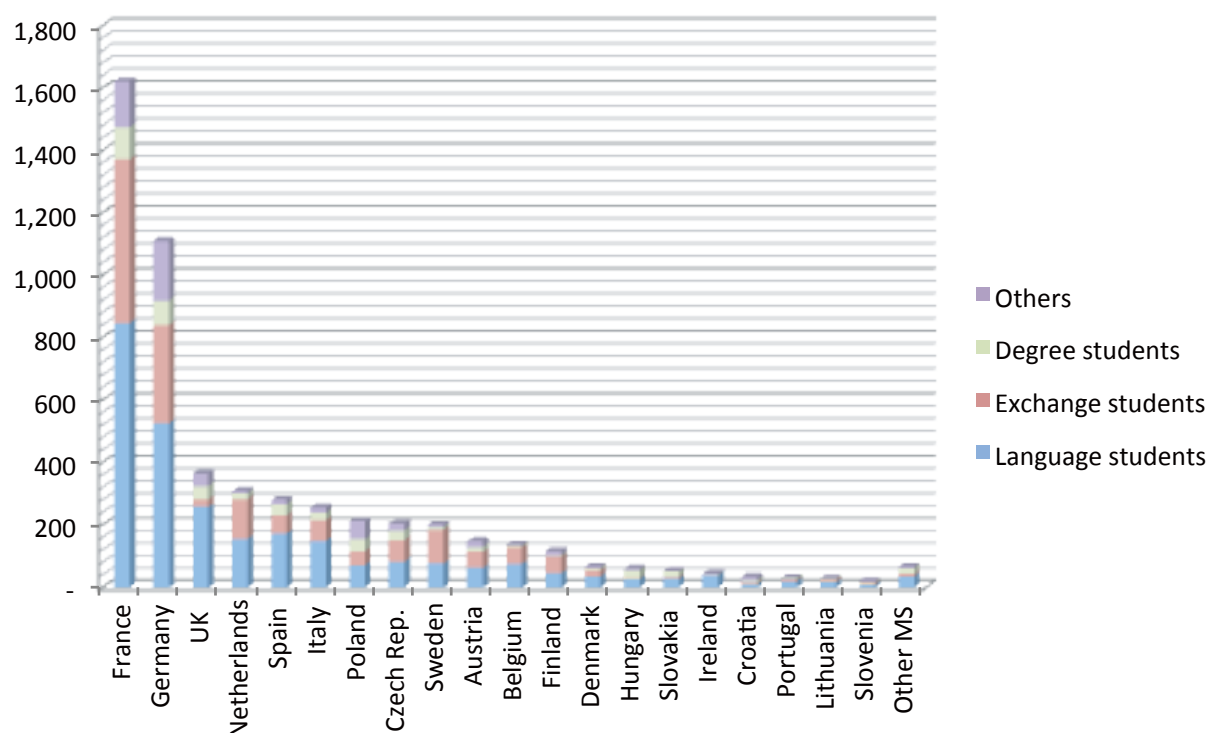
In 2014, a total of 92,685 overseas students were studying in Taiwan, which is 18% more in comparison to the previous year. Students coming from the EU amounted to 5,362, which is approximately 5.8% of all foreign students. The number of EU students in comparison to the previous year increased by 16%.

The vast majority of EU students (51.1%) come to Taiwan to study Mandarin language. The exchange students amounted to 28.9 %, while 9.3% were degree-seeking students. European students wishing to study Mandarin language in Taiwan may apply for Taiwan's Ministry of Education Huayu Enrichment Scholarship (HES). Degree-seeking students may apply for Taiwan's Ministry of Education Scholarship, while postgraduate students may apply for special grants for advanced students and research.

In 2014, the majority of EU citizens studying in Taiwan came from France (30.2%), followed by Germany (20.7%) and the UK (6.8%). European students in Taiwan overpassed students from the USA, whose total number in 2014 added up to 3,278, which contributed to 3.5% of the total number of overseas students. Most foreign students came from Mainland China (35.9%), followed by Malaysia (14%), Hong-Kong (6.7%) and Japan (6%). EU was ranked fifth (5.8%).

**Figure 2: EU Students in Taiwan in 2014**

Source: Ministry of Education, Taiwan





### 1.3 European Education Fair

The European Education Fair in Taiwan (EEFT) is an initiative devoted to promoting high quality education opportunities in Europe. It has been organised annually since 2002, giving the European countries a chance to introduce their higher education institutions and to provide Taiwanese students with information regarding visa, travelling and scholarships. The EEFT gives a chance to introduce exciting opportunities to Taiwanese students, to find suitable academic institutions that would develop their skills and to encourage Taiwanese to study in Europe.

At the EEFT 2014, there were a total of 7,500 visitors attending the fair (in Taipei and Tainan). The event welcomed 125 exhibitors from 12 European countries, among which 57 institutions joined the Tainan fair.

Apart from promoting European education, EEFT also provides a platform between the education sector and the career field, to introduce the visitors to opportunities of pursuing their careers at companies that seek European-trained talents.

In addition, since 2009, EEFT devotes to the Taiwan-Europe academic cooperation, by organizing a “professional networking” session. This year the event attracted over 50 representatives from European and Taiwanese universities.



### 1.4 Erasmus+

The Erasmus+ programme (successor of the Erasmus Mundus and other education instruments) provided by the EU, is a cooperation and mobility programme in the field of higher education. It is scheduled to run from 2014 until 2020. It is designed to boost skills and employability, as well as modernise education, training, and youth work.

The seven year programme will have a budget of €14.7 billion; a 40% increase compared to current spending levels, reflecting the EU's commitment to investing in those issues. The new programme brings together seven former EU support programmes, including Erasmus Mundus. Under Erasmus+ students will still be able to apply for a joint master or doctoral programme with the chance of getting granted scholarship, which will be raised, in case of a master programme, to 25,000 euro per year.

For more information on Erasmus+ programme, please visit:

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel\\_eu/education/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel_eu/education/index_en.htm)

## 2. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### 2.1 The Horizon 2020 Programme

The EU offers wide range of programmes and initiatives for cooperation in research. The Horizon 2020 programme, which is a successor of FP7 programme, came to life in 2014 and will continue running until 2020.

Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU research and innovation programme ever. The funding adds up to nearly €80 billion, which will be available over 7 years (until 2020). Additionally, the programme is expected to attract private founding. The goals are: more breakthroughs, discoveries and world-firsts by taking great ideas from the lab to the market.

The programme was developed to bring together all research related EU initiatives and provide grants for European and non-European research, technological development and demonstration projects. Taiwanese research institutions, whether public or private, are invited to join European research projects founded by the programme.

Horizon 2020 is open to everyone, with a simple structure that reduces red tape and therefore time spent on procedural matters, so participants can focus on what is really important. This approach makes sure new projects get off the ground quickly and get results faster.



#### Excellent Science

Horizon 2020 focuses on raising the level of excellence in Europe's science base. The goal is to ensure a steady inflow of world-class research in order to secure Europe's long-term competitiveness. The program supports best ideas, develops talents, provides researchers with access to priority research infrastructure, and makes Europe an attractive location for the world's best researchers.



#### Competitive Industries

The objective is to make Europe more attractive for investment in research and innovation, by promoting activities where business set the agenda. The programme will provide major investment in key industrial technologies, maximise the growth potential of European companies by providing them with adequate levels of finance and help innovative SMEs to grow into world-leading companies.



#### Better Society

The objective is to bring together resources and knowledge across different fields, technologies and disciplines, including social sciences and the humanities. The programme will cover activities from research to market with a new focus on innovation-related activities, such as piloting, demonstration, test-beds, and support for public procurement and market uptake.

For more information about Horizon 2020, please visit: <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/>

**Table 1: Active Horizon 2020 projects involving Taiwanese partners in 2014**

Source: National Contact Point Taiwan

Programme	Project Title	Taiwanese Participant
FP5-HUMAN POTENTIAL	Development of a 500 MHz accelerating cavity with damped higher order modes	National Tsing Hua University
FP5-IST	Metrology of Critical Dimensions on Reticle	Taiwan Mask Corporation
FP5-INCO 2	Equity in health care financing, delivery and health status in Asia-Pacific countries	Chang Gung University
FP5-IST	Multimedia Framework For Interoperability in Secure (MPEG-21) environments	Industrial Technology Research Institute
FP6-IST	The Innovative Rights and Access Management Inter-platform Solution	Industrial Technology Research Institute
FP6-IST	Concepts and methods for exploring the future of learning with digital technologies	Tamkang University Foundation
FP6-FOOD	Development of a system for appropriate management of access and transfer of microbial resources - micro-organisms sustainable use and access regulation integrated conveyance system	Food Industry Research and Development Institute
FP6-POLICIES	Control policy optimisation for SARS and other emerging infections: characterising transmission dynamics and estimating key epidemiological parameters	National Health Research Institute, Taiwan
FP6-IST	Getting more Asian Participants involved in IST Calls	National Science Council
FP6-POLICIES	Complementary research action to support SARS-related diagnostic, therapeutic and vaccine	Institute of Molecular Biology, Academia Sinica
FP6-POLICIES	Effective and Acceptable Strategies for the Control of SARS in China and Europe	Centre for Disease Control, Department of Health, Executive Yuan
FP6-CITIZENS	Coordination Action of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence	University of Tunghai
FP6-IST	Enabling grids for E-Science-II	Academia Sinica
FP6-SUSTDEV	Seismic early warning For Europe	National Taiwan University
FP6-INCO	Main Uses of the Grey mullet as Indicator of Littoral environmental changes	National Taiwan University
FP7-ICT	Knowledge yielding ontologies for transition-based organization	Academia Sinica
FP7-INFRASTRUCTURES	Towards a common e-Science infrastructure for the European and Asian grids	Academia Sinica
FP7-INFRASTRUCTURES	Enabling grids for E-Science-III	Academia Sinica
FP7-HEALTH	Health system analysis to support capacity development to respond to pandemic influenza in ASIA	Centres for Disease Control
FP7-ENVIRONMENT	European Study of Cohorts for Air Pollution Effects	National Taiwan University
FP7-ENVIRONMENT	Towards zero waste in industrial networks	AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION
FP7-SIS	Rising pan-European and international awareness of biometrics and security ethics	National Chengchi University
FP7-ENVIRONMENT	Genomics biomarkers of environmental health	National Taiwan University
FP7-ENVIRONMENT	Securing the conservation of biodiversity across administrative levels and spatial, temporal, and ecological scales	National Taiwan University
FP7-ENVIRONMENT	Innovative coastal technologies for safer European coasts in a changing climate	National Cheng Kung University

FP7-ENVIRONMENT	Collaborative research on flood resilience in urban areas	National Taiwan University
FP7-INFRASTRUCTURES	European Middleware Initiative	Academia Sinica
FP7-INFRASTRUCTURES	European Grid Initiative: Integrated Sustainable Pan-European Infrastructure for Researchers in Europe	Academia Sinica
FP7-INFRASTRUCTURES	Desktop Grids for International Scientific Collaboration	Academia Sinica
FP7-SECURITY	A holistic approach towards the development of the first responder of the future	Telcordia Applied Research Centre Taiwan Company
		Institute for Information Industry
FP7-ICT	An ubiquitous embedded systems framework for energy-aware buildings using activity and context knowledge	Industrial Technology Research Institute Incorporated
FP7-ICT	Supporting humans in knowledge gathering and question answering w.r.t. marine and environmental monitoring through analysis of multiple video streams	National Applied Research Laboratories
FP7-Health	Small-molecule Inhibitor Leads Versus emerging and neglected RNA viruses	National Central University
FP7-ENVIRONMENT	Boosting Life Cycle Assessment use in SMEs: development of sectorial methods and tools	United Microelectronics Corporation Ltd
		Industrial Technology Research Institute Incorporated
FP7-SIS	European Research Ethics Committees' Network	National Tsing Hua University
FP7-ENVIRONMENT	Strategies and tools for Real Time Earthquake Risk Reduction	National Taiwan University
FP7-ENVIRONMENT	Cost-Effective Tools for Better Indoor Environment in Retrofitted Energy Efficient Buildings	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
FP7-NMP	Sustainable, innovative and energy-efficient concrete, based on the integration of all-waste materials	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
FP7-TRANSPORT	Modular Multi-use Deep Water Offshore Platform Harnessing and Servicing Mediterranean, Subtropical and Tropical Marine and Maritime Resources (TROPOS)	National Sun Yat-Sen University
FP7-NMP	Modelling Assays Platform "MAP" for hazard ranking of engineered nanoparticles (ENPs)	National Health Research Institute
FP7-SSH	Trans-national co-operation among National Contact Points for Socio-economic Sciences and the Humanities (SSH NCPs)	National Sun Yat-Sen University
FP7-ICT	Universal open platform and reference Specification for Ambient Assisted Living	Industrial Technology Research Institute Incorporated
FP7-ENVIRONMENT	Maintaining all Green and Eco innovation Results in a Living Portal	National Cheng Kung University
FP7-NMP	Energy efficient & Cost competitive retrofitting solutions for Shopping buildings	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
FP7-NMP	Holistic and Optimized Life-cycle Integrated Support for Energy-Efficient building design and Construction	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
FP7-ENVIRONMENT	Preparing for Extreme And Rare events in coastal regions	National Taiwan Ocean University
FP7-ENVIRONMENT	Transitioning towards Urban Resilience and Sustainability	Sky eyes GPS Technology Co.
FP7-INFRASTRUCTURES	A worldwide e-Infrastructure for NMR and structural biology	Academia Sinica

## 2.2 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions

From January 2014, the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) offers fellowship available to researchers regardless of their nationality or field of research. The new MSCA under Horizon 2020 will award €6,162 million over the period of 2014-2020 to all stages of researchers' careers - be they doctoral candidates or highly experienced researchers. The programme encourages transnational, intersectoral and interdisciplinary mobility. The MSCA enable research-focused organisations (universities, research centres, and companies) to host talented foreign researchers and to create strategic partnerships with leading institutions worldwide.

Researchers from Taiwan are invited to apply for this exchange programme, which in addition to generous research funding offers non-European scientists a possibility to work in European laboratories, as well as European scientists to work abroad.

For more information concerning Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, please visit:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index_en.htm)

## 2.3 European Research Council

Taiwanese top researchers are also encouraged to apply for the European Research Council (ERC) grants that support individual researchers of any nationality and age who wish to pursue their frontier research. The ERC encourages in particular proposals that cross disciplinary boundaries, pioneering ideas that address new and emerging fields and applicants that introduce unconventional, innovative approaches.

The ERC's mission is to encourage the highest quality research in Europe through competitive funding and to support investigator-driven frontier research across all fields, on the basis of scientific excellence.

The ERC is a part of the first pillar - *Excellent Science* - of Horizon 2020, the new EU Programme for Research and Innovation. The total budget allocated to the ERC for the period 2014-2020 is € 13.1 billion. The ERC counts eight Nobel laureates and three Fields Medallists among its grant holders.

For more information regarding the European Research Council, please visit: <http://erc.europa.eu/>





## 3. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

### 3.1 Fight against the climate change

The EETO regularly liaises with the Environmental Protection Agency Taiwan (EPAT) in order to clearly convey the EU's position on climate change and to promote domestic action in these areas through organising events, seminars and visits.

The EETO and the EPAT jointly organised the '2014 Workshop on Capacity Building of Regional Carbon Market in Asia: Experiences from Europe' that took place from 25 to 26 June in Taipei. The two-day event included a public conference and a workshop. Participants included representatives from the Directorate-General for Climate Action of the European Union, Asian countries, and Taiwanese academia and businesses, who exchanged experiences and views on the current situation and future prospect of the EU Emission Trading Scheme and other domestic carbon markets.

Market mechanisms are one of the tools available to tackling climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The workshop provided a platform for stakeholders from Europe and Asia to share best practice on key issues such as policy guidelines, drafting regulations, designing comprehensive trading systems and technical capacity building.

### 3.2 Cooperation on nuclear safety

In 2012, for the first time, comprehensive risk and safety assessments (stress tests) for Taiwanese nuclear power plants, based on the EU model, were concluded. In 2013, the Taiwanese Atomic Energy Council (AEC) invited the European Commission to set up an independent peer review of the stress tests, which was then organised together with EU nuclear regulatory authorities and independent experts from several nuclear and non-nuclear EU Member States.

The main objective of stress tests is to assess the safety and robustness of nuclear plants in case of extreme natural events, especially flooding and earthquakes. Taiwan has been generating power from nuclear plants since 1977 and has currently three plants in operation and one under construction. Both the operating nuclear plants and the one under construction have undergone the stress tests and consequently the EU peer review.

For more information about the EU peer review on Taiwan's stress tests, please visit:

<http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/nuclear-energy/nuclear-safety/stress-tests>





## 4. HUMAN RIGHTS DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION

### 4.1 Judicial Exchange Programme

The EU Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme entered its third year of operation. Four European judges participated in the fourth “EU Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme” between 13-17 October 2014. The programme facilitated serious exchanges on the subject of human rights and justice between European judges and Taiwanese judicial professionals. The programme also included a dialogue with the Taiwanese society on the topic of the death penalty and why Europe abandoned it.

The members of the European delegation were all senior European practitioners of law and have vast experience in courts and human rights issues. The members included Judge Peer Lorenzen of the European Court of Human Rights and the Danish Supreme Court, Lady Leeona Dorrian of the Supreme Court of Scotland, Judge Regis De Jorna of the Paris Court of Assises, and Judge Christian Schmitz-Justen of the Cologne Higher Regional Court. This was also the first time that a judge from the European Court of Human Rights visited Taiwan.

During the Programme, the delegation took part in a series of seminars where the European judges presented case studies and shared their experience on sentencing for serious crimes and on trials with defendants suffering from mental disorders. The seminars were joined by Taiwanese judges, legal academics and psychiatric assessment experts.

The delegation also participated on 15 October in a seminar at the National Taiwan University (College of Law) organised by the Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty to discuss with Taiwanese academics and other participants why Europe abandoned the death penalty.

The EU Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme is a joint project between the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO), the British Trade and Cultural Office, the French Office in Taipei, the German Institute Taipei together with Taiwanese partners.



## 4.2 Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty (TAEDP)

The Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty Taiwan (TAEDP) is a coalition of various local abolitionist non-governmental organizations and research institutes. Launched in September 2003 by the Taiwan Association for Human Rights (TAHR), the Judicial Reform Foundation (JRF), Fugen University John Paul II Peace Institute, and the Chang Fo-chuan Centre for the Study of Human Rights, the Taipei Bar Association (TBA) and the Peacetime Foundation, the Alliance promotes the reform of Taiwan's penal system and advocates the abolition of the death penalty. The Alliance was formed to stress and promote the absolute value of life and human dignity as core to the protection and promotion of human rights. Understanding that society has yet to be exposed to the debate concerning death penalty abolition, and that the general public seems to support capital punishment as a form of revenge against perpetrators of serious crimes, the alliance aims to create an open discussion forum for society on various abolition issues. Furthermore, it advocates shaping a better penal system that both respects the value of life while truly compensating the victims so as to really uphold justice and safeguard human rights for all. Since January 2013, the TAEDP has been supported by the EU's European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). The TAEDP continues to be a key partner for the EU in the effort of global abolition of the death penalty.

## 5. EU-TAIWAN NGO FORUM

Recognising the crucial role that civil society plays in a modern democracy, the EETO has identified that links between NGOs in the EU and Taiwan are currently underdeveloped. Whilst bilateral governmental cooperation is well developed, as evidenced in the many joint events that are organised through well-established communication channels, the EETO considers that cooperation and engagement between NGOs in the EU and Taiwan will help achieve the ultimate aim of establishing stronger links between the EU and Taiwan through non-governmental partners.

Together with the Taiwan Consumers' Foundation, the EETO assisted in organising the first ever EU-Taiwan NGO forum on consumer protection. The forum took place on 18 September 2014, and focused on 'food safety' and 'financial product - telecommunications'. Two speakers from Europe, Mr. Gerjan Huis in 't Veld, Manager Campaigns and Communication of Consumentenbond (The Netherlands) and vice-president of the European Bureau of Consumer Organisations; and Mr. Robin Simpson, Senior Policy Advisor of Consumers International (based in the UK), participated in the forum.

The speakers from Europe and the Taiwan Consumers' Foundation gave brief introductions on their respective organisations, including the objectives and structures of their NGOs, the tasks they are working on, as well as the services they provide to the general public. Three NGOs also gave presentations on food safety and financial product, especially telecommunication, regulations designed to protect consumers on national and international levels. They also shared experiences and best practice of running campaigns and reaching out to the public to raise awareness of consumers' right. Approximately 50 people attended the event from a range of public and private institutions and organisations.

## 6. CULTURE

### 6.1 The 10<sup>th</sup> Taiwan European Film Festival

The Taiwan European Film Festival (TEFF) has been organised annually since 2005. It offers free screenings of European films to the Taiwanese audience. The festival presented a selection of 16 films, one for each EU Member State represented in Taiwan; and for the first time one film from Turkey – a candidate to join the EU. This year, TEFF cooperated with 30 venues, covering 15 cities with a total of 438 screenings. For the first time, screenings also took place in the county of Kinmen. The 2014 TEFF registered 13,612 viewers, a figure far above the average (10,918 viewers) although not comparable to exceptional 2013 results (17,267 viewers).

The first two editions of TEFF experimented with a classical film festival profile (35 mm film format, public advertising, and tickets sales). From 2007, TEFF evolved into a series of free of charge DVD screenings at universities and cultural centres. This new format has proven much more flexible, allowing simultaneous screenings in different geographic areas.

For more information regarding the Taiwan European Film Festival, please visit: <http://www.teff.tw/>

### 6.2 Taipei International Book Exhibition 2015

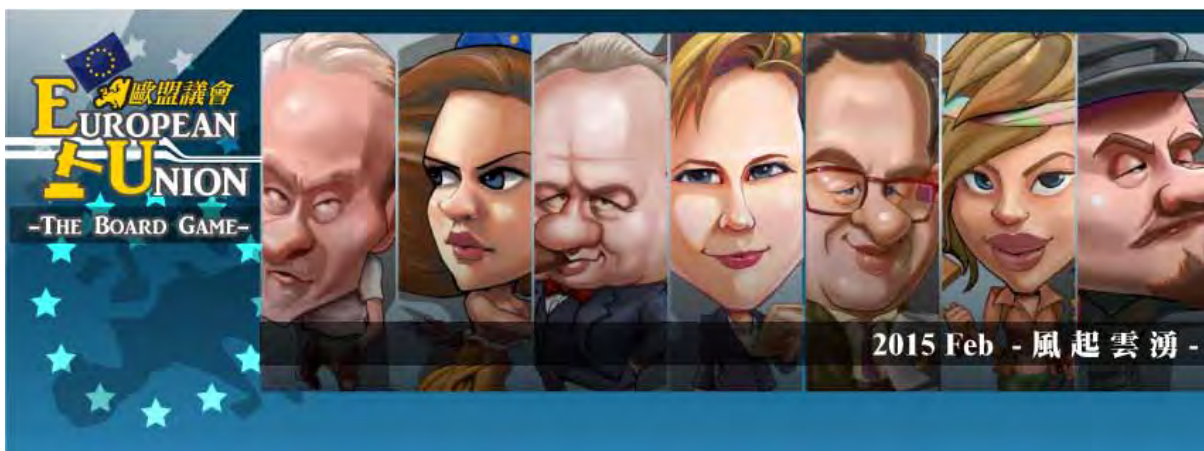
The Taipei International Book Exhibition (TIBE) is one of the largest book fairs both in Asia and in the Chinese speaking world. The objectives of the EU pavilion were to promote EU culture to the Taiwanese public, as well as to raise the profile of the European Union in Taiwan. In order to ensure that the EU pavilion reached out and engaged visitors, various activities were organised. Throughout the five days during which the exhibition was open to the public, photos of prominent European libraries were displayed, nine authors' salons were hosted and seven sessions of the new EU board game were played. This proactive public engagement kept the EU pavilion busy and lively, and led to a highly successful event this year. Apart from EU pavilion, seven Member State offices also took part in the exhibition.





### 6.3 European Union the Board Game

The European Economic and Trade Office worked together with Big Fun Creativity since March 2014 to develop “European Union the Board Game” (EUBG). The EUBG was officially released in February 2015 at the Taipei International Book Exhibition and was amongst the top selling board games at the fair. The EUBG has also received many positive reviews and is now available in board game shops across Taiwan and at the Eslite Book Stores, Taiwan’s largest chain bookshop. The EUBG will also be presented at this year’s Spiel Fest in Essen Germany in October.



## 7. TOURISM AND MIGRATION

### 7.1 Europeans in Taiwan

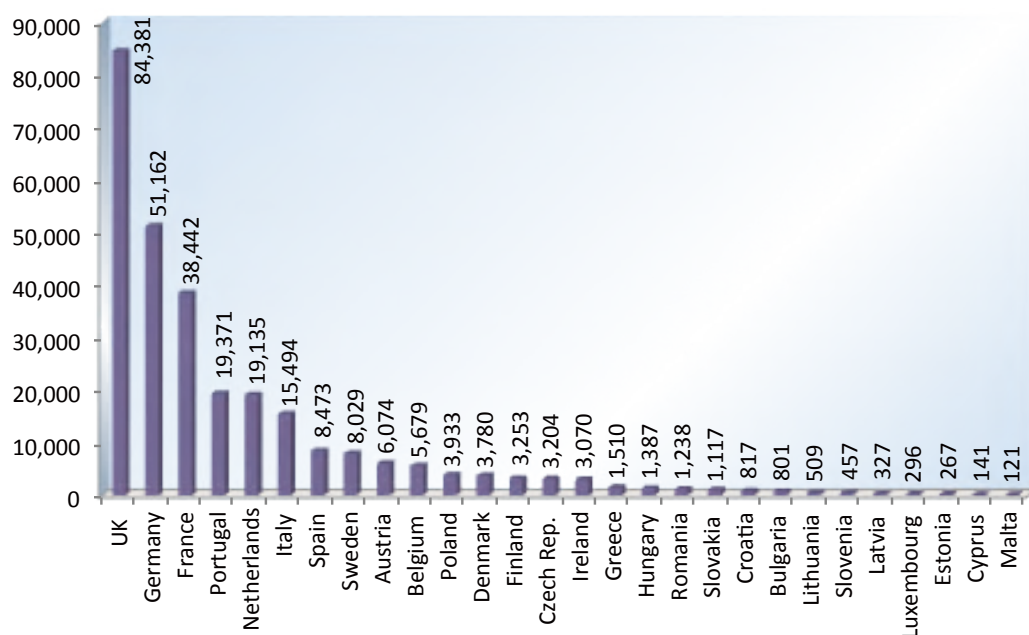
According to figures reported by the National Immigration Agency, the total number of EU citizens visiting Taiwan in 2014 reached 282,468 people. Compared to 2013, this was a decrease of 1.5 %.

The majority of EU citizens visit Taiwan for the purpose of doing business (32.3%), while 30.2% stated upon arrival that they visit Taiwan for pleasure.

EU passport holders can enter Taiwan without visa (visa-exempt) and remain on Taiwan's territory for 90 days.

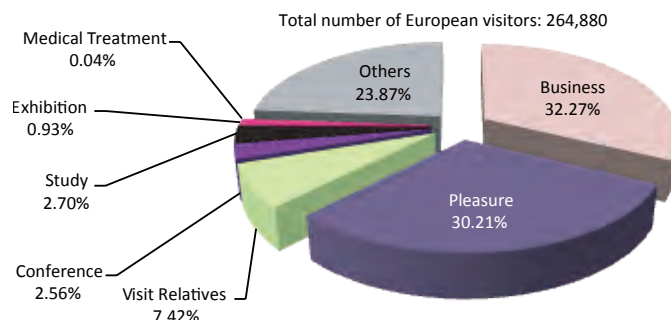
**Figure 3: Number of visitors to Taiwan from EU Member States in 2014**

Source: National Immigration Agency, Taiwan



**Figure 4: European visitors by purpose of visit 2014**

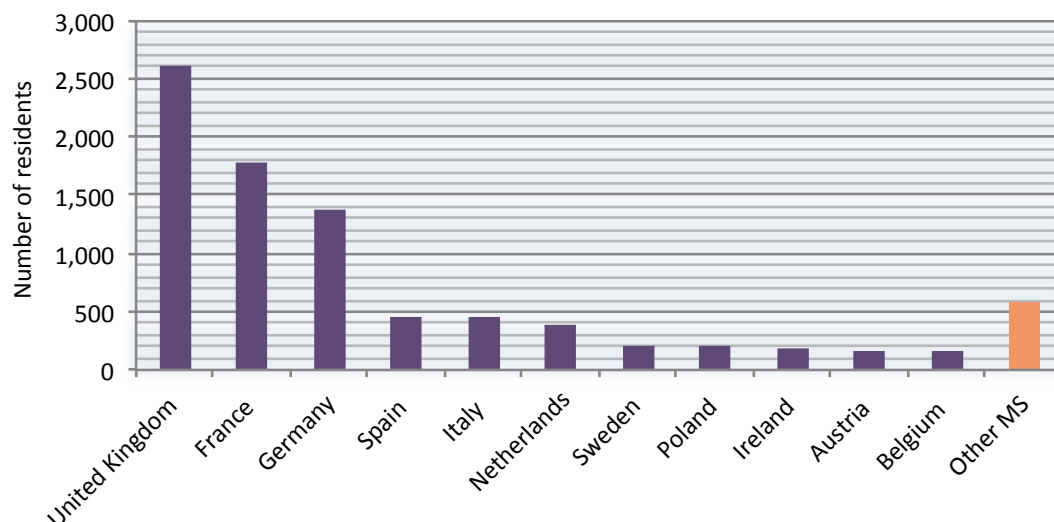
Source: Tourism Bureau



The total number of foreign residents living in Taiwan has been steadily increasing over the last few years. According to the National Immigration Agency, in 2014 this number added up to 629,633 people (20% more than in 2013) of which 5,750 were EU citizens (16% more than in 2013). Most Europeans living in Taiwan work as teachers, businessmen or engineers.

**Figure 5: Number of formally registered EU citizens resident in Taiwan**

Source: National Immigration Agency



There has been a steady growth in the number of students attending the Taipei European School (TES). From a student body of only 60 at its foundation in 1990, the school now educates 1,450 pupils from 50 different countries, of which 30% are Europeans.

## 7.2 Taiwanese visitors to the EU

Since 2011, Taiwanese passport holders enjoy the EU visa waiver programme, which allows Taiwanese citizens to travel in the Schengen area for 90 days. This major breakthrough, following decisions made by the UK and Ireland, allows Taiwanese to travel to all 28 Member States and additionally to Switzerland, Norway and Iceland visa-free, thereby boosting tourism and business opportunities.

For more information regarding visiting the EU and Schengen visa waiver FAQ, please visit:

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel\\_eu/tourist/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel_eu/tourist/index_en.htm)





# 概況

2014 年，歐盟與台灣持續拓展雙邊貿易。2013 年的貨品貿易額成長 4%，達到 402 億歐元，服務貿易額（延續過去 10 年來的上揚趨勢）則成長 5.3%，達到 79 億歐元。歐盟對台灣的貨品貿易逆差持續減少，降至 62 億歐元。歐盟對台灣的服務貿易順差亦持續下滑，在 2013 年降至 13 億歐元，主因在於台灣對歐盟的服務出口額迅速成長（2012 年與 2013 年的成長率分別為 15.4% 與 11%）。

歐盟與台灣的雙邊貿易額，在歐盟 2014 年全球貿易總額所佔的比重為 1.2%。台灣在歐盟貿易夥伴當中的地位已經有所提升，目前為第 19 名（2013 年為第 21 名）。台灣仍是歐盟的亞洲第 7 大貿易夥伴，歐盟則是台灣的全球第 5 大貿易夥伴。

歐盟與台灣的雙邊關係相當緊密且結構良好。除了在年度諮商會議中處理貿易政策相關議題（包括 WTO 義務與雙方關切的議題），雙方的諮商機制亦包含了工作小組（technical working groups）與法規交流。4 個工作小組，負責處理智慧財產權、技術性貿易障礙（包括標準、認證與檢測規定）、製藥與化妝品，以及衛生與植物檢疫規定（包括食品安全）方面的相關問題。雙方亦針對政府採購、海關、漁業與電信方面的法規進行交流對話。

除了上述的常態性交流之外，歐盟亦與台灣的利害相關者針對共同議題舉辦座談會及研討會；自 2014 年起，相關活動均在「歐盟在台商業與法規合作計畫」架構下推展。新制度的規劃，考量了歐盟與台灣關係的需求及利益，據以宣傳歐盟的法規原則與工具，並為台灣提供歐洲的專業知識，進而輔助雙邊貿易政策方面的議程。

就 2014 年而言，歐盟與台灣已在研究和科技、教育和文化、人權、核能安全以及環境和氣候變遷方面持續並加強合作交流。

歐盟地區仍是台灣學生的第 2 大出國留學地點，目前在台灣求學的歐盟學生已增至 4,620 人，較前一年成長 6%。台灣的「歐洲教育展」旨在服務立志留學的上千台灣學生，提供相關的寶貴資訊，並已吸引 12 個國家的 125 個歐洲高等教育機構參展。

2014 年計有歐盟公民 282,468 人造訪台灣，並有 5,750 人客居台灣。

歐盟研究架構（現為 Horizon 2020）中則有 48 項專案，與台灣的研究機構合作。

台灣是歐盟的全球第 19 大貿易夥伴 (原為第 21 名) 與亞洲第 7 大貿易夥伴 (名次不變)

貨品部分的雙邊貿易額：402 億歐元 (增加 4.1%)		投資	
歐盟對台灣的出口額：	台灣對歐盟的出口額：	歐盟在台灣的投資額 (流量) 為	台灣在歐盟的投資額 (流量) 為
170 億歐元 (增加 3%)	232 億歐元 (增加 5%)	8 億歐元 / (存量) 為 91 億歐元。	1 億歐元 / (存量) 為 11 億歐元。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>機械 23%</li> <li>化學製品 20%</li> <li>運輸 17%</li> <li>農業 8%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>資訊與通訊技術 (ICT) 35%</li> <li>機械 18%</li> <li>化學製品 5%</li> <li>農業 1.3%</li> </ul>	歐盟是台灣最大的國外直接投資 (FDI) 資金來源，佔台灣 FDI 總存量的 24.4%，領先加勒比海國家 (18.8%)、美國 (17.6%) 與日本 (14.1%)。	
服務部分的雙邊貿易額：79 億歐元 (增加 5.3%)			
歐盟對台灣的出口額：	台灣對歐盟的出口額：		
46 億歐元	33 億歐元		

## 1. 貿易關係

### 1.1 歐盟與台灣的貨品貿易

#### 1.1.1 歐盟對台灣的貨品貿易進口額、出口額與逆差

歐盟與台灣的雙邊貨品貿易額在 2014 年反彈止穩，達到 402 億歐元 (與 2011 年相同)，成長 4.1%。

歐盟對台灣的貨品出口額持續上揚，創下 170 億歐元的新紀錄，成長 3%。此外，歐盟 2014 年的全球出口額下滑 1.7%。

歐盟向台灣進口貨品的總額為 232 億美元，成長 5%，增幅大於出口部分，歐盟的全球進口額則大致維持 2013 年的水準，該區向 14 個主要供應國進口貨品的總額全面下滑。就 2014 年而言，僅有少數貿易夥伴對歐盟的出口額有所成長 (例如中國大陸、南韓與土耳其)，台灣便是其中之一。

歐盟對台灣的貨品貿易逆差持續減少，並在 2014 年降至 62 億歐元，過去 10 年來的降幅達到 47%。在歐盟的 28 個會員國當中，26 個會員國皆在 2014 年對台灣出現貿易逆差，僅有德國與西班牙例外。

圖 1：2003 年至 2014 年間歐盟與台灣的貨品貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

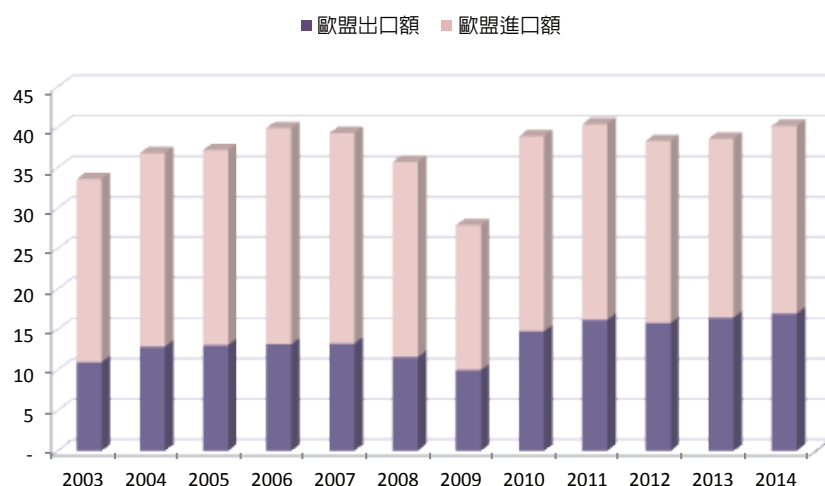


表 1：歐盟對台灣的貨品貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
歐盟出口額	11.0	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.3	11.6	10.0	14.8	16.2	15.8	16.5	17.0
年成長率(%)	-7.6	17.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	-12.8	-13.8	48.0	9.5	-2.5	4.4	3.0
歐盟進口額	22.6	23.9	24.1	26.7	26.0	24.1	17.9	24.1	24.2	22.5	22.1	23.2
年成長率(%)	-2.6	5.8	0.8	10.8	-2.6	-7.3	-25.7	34.6	0.4	-7.0	-1.8	5.0
總計	33.6	36.8	37.2	39.9	39.3	35.7	27.9	38.9	40.4	38.3	38.6	40.2
年成長率(%)	-4.0	9.5	1.1	7.3	-1.5	-9.2	-21.8	39.4	3.9	-5.2	0.8	4.1
歐盟的貿易差額	-11.6	-11.0	-11.0	-13.5	-12.7	-12.5	-7.9	-9.3	-8.0	-6.7	-5.6	-6.2

### 1.1.2 台灣在歐盟貿易夥伴中的地位

台灣在歐盟貿易夥伴中的地位有所提升，2014 年的名次攀至第 19 名 (較 2013 年上升 2 個名次)。在歐盟的貿易總額中，歐盟與台灣貿易總額所佔的比重增至 1.2%，卻仍明顯落後歐盟與中國 (第 2 名，佔 13.8%)、日本 (第 7 名，佔 3.2%) 與南韓 (第 8 名，佔 2.4%) 等東北亞國家的貿易額，所幸其表現與香港 (第 16 名，佔 1.3%) 及新加坡 (第 17 名，佔 1.3%) 相近。

就 2014 年而言，台灣在歐盟出口市場中的地位與 2013 年相同 (第 23 名)，台灣在歐盟供給國中的名次則上升 1 級，攀至第 16 名 (台灣在歐盟 2014 年進口額中所佔的比重為 1.4%)。

表 2：歐盟 2014 年的首要貨品貿易夥伴 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

台灣是歐盟 2014 年的亞洲第 7 大貿易夥伴。

主要出口夥伴			主要進口夥伴			主要貿易夥伴		
歐盟客戶	出口額	所佔比重	歐盟供應國	進口額	所佔比重	國家	貿易額	所佔比重
歐盟之外	1,703	100%	歐盟之外	1,680	100%	歐盟之外	3,383	100%
1 美國	310.8	18.3%	1 中國	302.6	18.0%	1 美國	515.6	15.2%
2 中國	164.7	9.7%	2 美國	204.8	12.2%	2 中國	467.3	13.8%
3 瑞士	140.3	8.2%	3 俄羅斯	181.8	10.8%	3 俄羅斯	285.1	8.4%
4 俄羅斯	103.3	6.1%	4 瑞士	96.6	5.7%	4 瑞士	236.9	7.0%
5 土耳其	74.6	4.4%	5 挪威	83.9	5.0%	5 挪威	134.1	4.0%
6 日本	53.3	3.1%	6 日本	54.6	3.2%	6 土耳其	128.9	3.8%
7 挪威	50.2	2.9%	7 土耳其	54.3	3.2%	7 日本	107.9	3.2%
8 南韓	43.1	2.5%	8 南韓	39.0	2.3%	8 南韓	82.1	2.4%
9 阿拉伯聯合大公國	42.8	2.5%	9 印度	37.1	2.2%	9 印度	72.5	2.1%
10 巴西	36.9	2.2%	10 巴西	31.2	1.9%	10 巴西	68.1	2.0%
11 印度	35.5	2.1%	11 阿爾及利亞	29.4	1.7%	11 沙烏地阿拉伯	63.9	1.9%
12 沙烏地阿拉伯	35.1	2.1%	12 沙烏地阿拉伯	28.8	1.7%	12 加拿大	59.0	1.7%
13 香港	34.7	2.0%	13 奈及利亞	28.2	1.7%	13 阿爾及利亞	52.8	1.6%
14 加拿大	31.7	1.9%	14 加拿大	27.4	1.6%	14 阿拉伯聯合大公國	50.9	1.5%
15 澳洲	29.6	1.7%	15 哈薩克	23.9	1.4%	15 墨西哥	46.7	1.4%
16 墨西哥	28.5	1.7%	16 台灣	23.2	1.4%	16 香港	45.3	1.3%
17 新加坡	28.2	1.7%	17 越南	22.1	1.3%	17 新加坡	44.8	1.3%
18 阿爾及利亞	23.4	1.4%	18 馬來西亞	19.7	1.2%	18 南非	41.8	1.2%
19 南非	23.3	1.4%	19 泰國	18.5	1.1%	19 台灣	40.1	1.2%
20 摩洛哥	18.2	1.1%	20 南非	18.4	1.1%	20 奈及利亞	39.7	1.2%
21 烏克蘭	17.1	1.0%	21 墨西哥	18.2	1.1%	21 澳洲	38.7	1.1%
22 以色列	17.0	1.0%	22 新加坡	16.6	1.0%	22 馬來西亞	33.7	1.0%
23 台灣	17.0	1.0%	23 印尼	14.4	0.9%	23 泰國	31.0	0.9%
24 埃及	17.0	1.0%	24 烏克蘭	13.8	0.8%	24 烏克蘭	30.9	0.9%

表 3：歐盟與亞洲主要貿易夥伴 2014 年的貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

	中國	日本	南韓	印度	香港	新加坡	台灣
歐盟出口額	164.7	53.3	43.1	35.5	34.7	28.2	17.0
歐盟進口額	302.6	54.6	39.0	37.1	10.6	16.6	23.2
貿易總額	467.3	107.9	82.1	72.6	45.3	44.8	40.2
貿易差額	-137.9	-1.3	4.1	-1.6	24.1	11.6	-6.2

### 1.1.3 台灣與歐盟會員國的貿易

歐盟屬於單一市場，貨物可在市場中自由移動，因此難以將特定貿易流量認定為特定會員國所有。

德國 (佔 31% 或 125 億歐元) 仍是台灣 2014 年的歐盟最大貿易夥伴，其次為荷蘭 (佔 15% 或 62 億歐元)、英國 (佔 13% 或 52 億歐元)、法國 (佔 8% 或 33 億歐元)，義大利 (佔 7% 或 27 億歐元)、西班牙 (佔 5% 或 19 億歐元) 與比利時 (佔 4% 或 17 億歐元)。在歐盟與台灣的雙邊貿易當中，這 7 個國家所佔的比重超過 80%。

就 2014 年而言，大多數會員國與台灣的貿易額皆持續成長，僅有 8 個會員國的貿易額下滑。

圖 2：歐盟會員國與台灣 2014 年雙邊貿易所佔的比重

資料來源：歐盟統計局

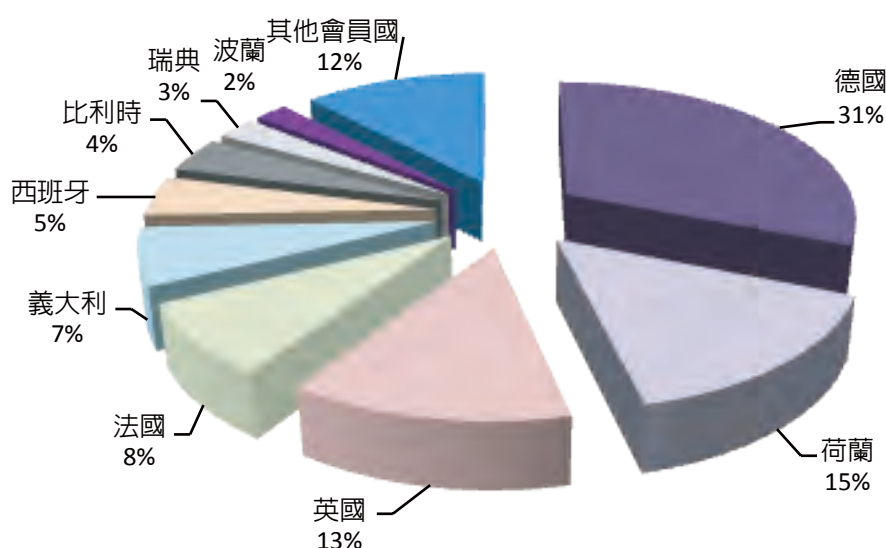


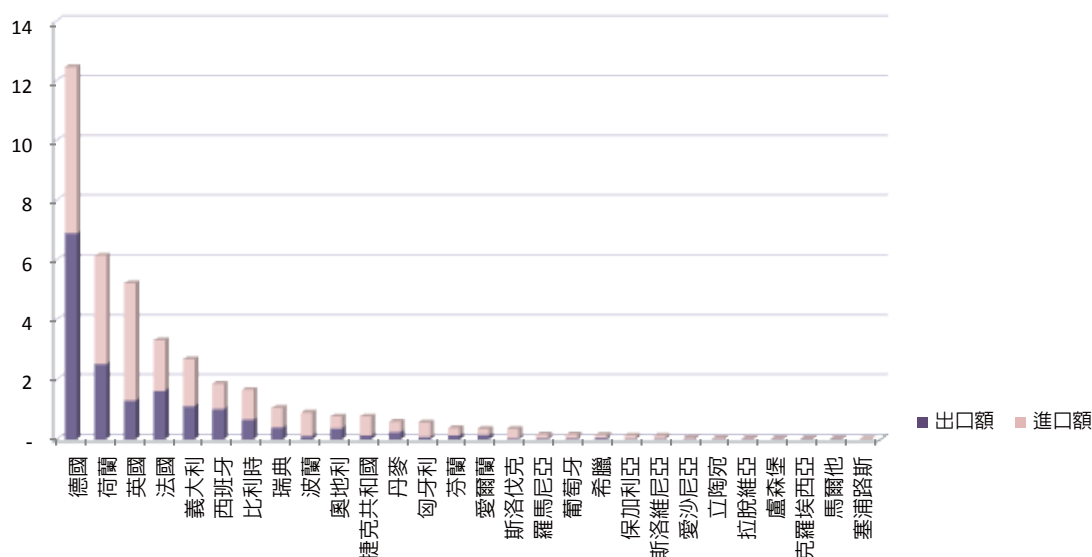
表 4：2013 年至 2014 年間台灣與歐盟會員國的貿易額 (單位：百萬歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

	進口額			出口額			貿易額			餘額
	2013	2014	成長率 (%)	2013	2014	成長率 (%)	2013	2014	成長率 (%)	2014
奧地利	370.5	392.2	5.9	344.3	372.4	8.2	714.7	764.6	7.0	-19.8
比利時	851.2	1,005.4	18.1	697.0	658.5	-5.5	1,548.2	1,663.9	7.5	-346.9
保加利亞	67.3	109.2	62.3	23.8	19.8	-16.8	91.1	129.0	41.6	-89.4
克羅埃西亞	44.0	32.4	-26.4	3.5	3.8	8.6	47.5	36.1	-24.0	-28.6
塞浦路斯	18.5	19.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	9.1	20.6	21.4	3.9	-16.6
捷克共和國	589.9	628.4	6.5	114.4	135.2	18.2	704.3	763.6	8.4	-493.2
丹麥	331.5	347.8	4.9	207.3	244.9	18.1	538.9	592.7	10.0	-102.9
愛沙尼亞	56.0	66.6	18.9	4.5	5.8	28.9	60.5	72.5	19.8	-60.8
芬蘭	197.9	241.7	22.1	191.9	136.8	-28.7	389.8	378.5	-2.9	-104.9
法國	1,745.2	1,693.7	-3.0	1,721.8	1,623.7	-5.7	3,467.0	3,317.4	-4.3	70.0
德國	4,970.9	5,576.5	12.2	5,880.4	6,891.0	17.2	10,851.4	12,467.5	14.9	1,314.5
希臘	116.9	114.0	-2.5	15.5	42.2	172.3	132.4	156.2	18.0	-71.8
匈牙利	717.1	486.3	-32.2	93.1	81.7	-12.2	810.2	567.9	-29.9	-404.6
愛爾蘭	175.9	210.1	19.4	129.0	144.8	12.2	304.9	354.9	16.4	-65.3
義大利	1,451.6	1,569.1	8.1	1,012.0	1,115.4	10.2	2,463.6	2,684.5	9.0	-453.7
拉脫維亞	40.9	50.5	23.5	4.0	3.4	-15.0	44.9	53.9	20.0	-47.1
立陶宛	47.0	50.3	7.0	7.7	6.4	-16.9	54.7	56.8	3.8	-43.9
盧森堡	29.6	31.0	4.7	9.9	9.0	-9.1	39.5	40.0	1.3	-22.0
馬爾他	45.8	31.8	-30.6	6.0	3.3	-45.0	51.8	35.0	-32.4	-28.5
荷蘭	3,579.1	3,635.1	1.6	3,605.9	2,514.9	-30.3	7,185.1	6,150.0	-14.4	-1,120.2
波蘭	578.4	768.7	32.9	118.0	126.3	7.0	696.4	895.0	28.5	-642.4
葡萄牙	109.2	139.3	27.6	26.4	27.7	4.9	135.6	167.0	23.2	-111.6
羅馬尼亞	123.8	138.4	11.8	23.4	31.4	34.2	147.1	169.8	15.4	-107.0
斯洛伐克	287.9	323.2	12.3	22.2	31.1	40.1	310.1	354.2	14.2	-292.1
斯洛維尼亞	87.9	99.2	12.9	13.7	14.8	8.0	101.5	114.1	12.4	-84.4
西班牙	783.6	842.6	7.5	486.6	1,018.5	109.3	1,270.2	1,861.1	46.5	175.9
瑞典	684.1	655.7	-4.2	378.9	393.9	4.0	1,062.9	1,049.6	-1.3	-261.8
英國	4,026.9	3,926.3	-2.5	1,338.3	1,301.0	-2.8	5,365.2	5,227.3	-2.6	-2,625.3
28 個會員國	22,128.3	23,184.3	4.8	16,481.8	16,960.1	2.9	38,610.1	40,144.4	4.0	-6,224.2

圖 3：歐盟 28 個會員國與台灣 2014 年的雙邊貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局





### 1.1.4 台灣與歐盟之間的各種產品貿易

在歐盟與台灣的雙邊貿易總額中，製品（化學製品、機械、運輸設備、電信設備、紡織品等）所佔的比重超過 92%，原始產品（農產品、燃料與礦業產品）僅佔 7%。

台灣是全球首要的電腦記憶體晶片、半導體等電子元件以及個人電腦與光電產品（包括平面顯示器）的供應國之一。在台灣對歐盟出口項目的架構中，在台灣或中國大陸組裝再銷往歐洲及世界各地的資訊與通訊技術（ICT）產品佔最大宗——請別忘了，組裝地為中國大陸或東南亞的台灣產品，並未納入歐盟與台灣的雙邊貿易統計範圍。換言之，就終端市場的角色而言，直接貿易統計數據未必充分反映了歐盟對於台灣的重要性。

在 2014 年的台灣對歐盟出口額當中，電信設備、電子資料處理設備、辦公設備、積體電路與電子元件佔有最大比重（35% 或將近 80 億歐元），其次為機械（18% 或 40 億歐元）、其他製品（12% 或 27 億歐元）、其他半成品（12% 或 27 億歐元）、化學製品（5% 或 12 億歐元，其中包括製藥產品，該類別在台灣對歐盟總出口額中僅佔 0.35%）與鋼鐵（4% 或 10 億歐元）。

原始產品（農產品、燃料與礦業產品）在台灣對歐盟出口額中僅佔 3%（農產品佔 1.3%，燃料與礦業產品則佔 1.8%）。

歐盟對台灣的主要出口項目為機械（23% 或將近 40 億歐元）、化學製品（20% 或 34 億歐元；其中包括製藥產品，該類別在歐盟對台灣出口總額中約佔 6% 或 10 億歐元）、運輸設備（17% 或 30 億歐元）、辦公與電信設備（10% 或 16 億歐元，以積體電路與電子元件為主）以及其他製品（8% 或 14 億歐元）。

歐盟出口的農產品（佔 8% 或 13 億歐元）以及燃料與礦業產品（佔 5% 或 9 億歐元）已日益重要。歐盟的農產品出口額在 2014 年增加 21%，該年的燃料與礦業產品出口額更成長 50%。

整體而言，歐盟與台灣的農產品貿易額在過去 5 年間呈現上揚趨勢，歐盟對台灣的出口額在 2010 年至 2014 年間增加 60%，同期的台灣對歐盟出口額則成長 45%。

台灣的化學製品出口額在過去 5 年間增加 25%，並於 2014 年達到 12 億歐元，歐盟 2010 年至 2014 年間的化學製品出口額幾乎持平，2014 年的出口額為 34 億歐元。

歐盟對台灣的貨品貿易逆差源自製品部分的逆差（將近 80 億歐元），原始產品部分則為順差（15 億歐元）。

圖 4：歐盟 2014 年對台貿易的主要產品類別（依據國際貨物統一分類制度）

（單位：百萬歐元）

資料來源：歐盟統計局

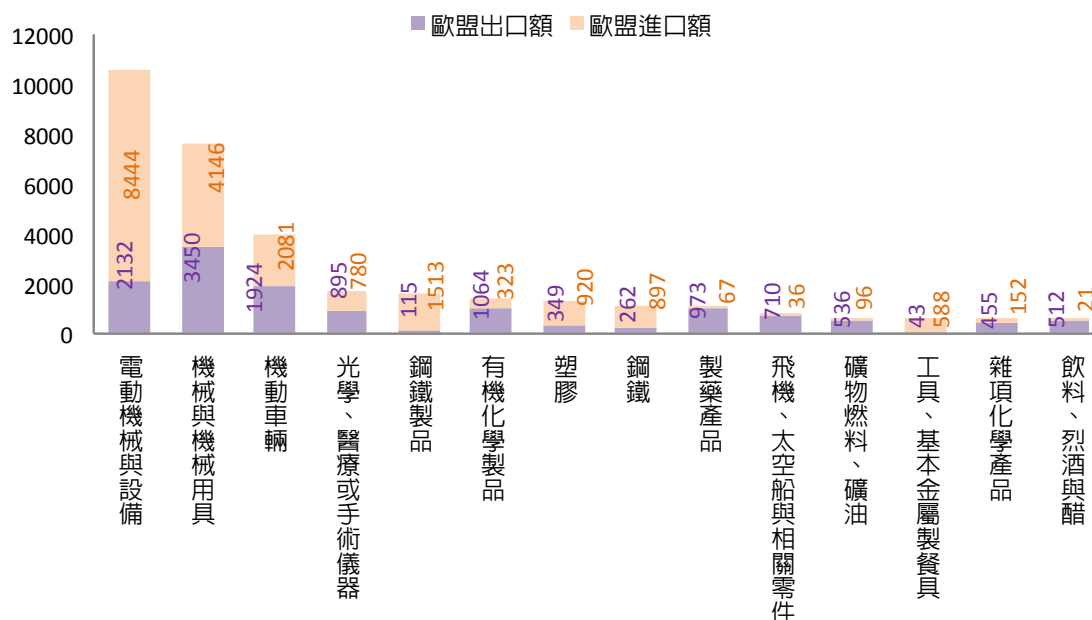


表 5：歐盟 2014 年的對台進口額與出口額 — 依產品類別區分 (單位：百萬歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

產品類別	歐盟進口額			歐盟出口額			總計	
	金額	佔總額 比重 (%)	台灣在歐盟 進口額中所 佔比重 (%)	金額	佔總額 比重 (%)	台灣在歐盟 出口額中所 佔比重 (%)	貿易額	餘額
<b>總計</b>	<b>23,184</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>16,960</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>40,144.0</b>	<b>-6,224.0</b>
<b>1000 原始產品</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2,925.9</b>	<b>1,466.1</b>
1100 農產品	308	1.3%	0.2%	1,324	7.8%	1.0%	1,631.9	1,016.1
1110 食品	76	0.3%	0.1%	1,167	6.9%	1.0%	1,243.3	1,090.7
1111 漁類	14	0.1%	0.1%	51	0.3%	1.2%	64.7	37.3
1120 原物料	232	1.0%	1.0%	157	0.9%	0.7%	388.6	-74.6
1200 燃料與礦業產品	422	1.8%	0.1%	872	5.1%	0.6%	1,294.0	450.0
1210 礦石與其他礦物	98	0.4%	0.3%	155	0.9%	1.0%	252.5	57.5
1220 燃料	100	0.4%	0.0%	534	3.1%	0.5%	634.1	433.9
1221 石油與石油產品	96	0.4%	0.0%	467	2.8%	0.5%	562.5	371.3
1230 非鐵金屬	224	1.0%	0.7%	183	1.1%	0.8%	407.7	-41.0
<b>2000 製品</b>	<b>22,325</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>14,493</b>	<b>85.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>36,818.0</b>	<b>-7,832.0</b>
2100 鋼鐵	1,011	4.4%	3.6%	253	1.5%	0.7%	1,264.1	-758.9
2200 化學製品	1,200	5.2%	0.7%	3,444	20.3%	1.2%	4,643.8	2,243.8
2210 製藥產品	83	0.4%	0.1%	982	5.8%	0.8%	1,064.7	899.4
2300 其他半成品	2,713	11.7%	3.1%	719	4.2%	0.6%	3,432.4	-1,994.0
2400 機械與運輸設備	14,225	61.4%	3.2%	8,432	49.7%	1.2%	22,657.0	-5,793.0
2410 辦公與電信設備	7,986	34.4%	4.8%	1,620	9.6%	2.2%	9,605.9	-6,366.1
2411 電子資料處理與辦公設備	2,027	8.7%	2.9%	168	1.0%	0.7%	2,194.8	-1,859.2
2412 電信設備	2,827	12.2%	3.7%	245	1.4%	0.8%	3,072.1	-2,581.9
2413 積體電路與電子元件	3,132	13.5%	14.3%	1,207	7.1%	7.7%	4,339.1	-1,924.9
2420 運輸設備	2,190	9.4%	2.1%	2,904	17.1%	1.0%	5,094.0	714.0
2421 汽車產品	499	2.2%	1.1%	1,828	10.8%	1.0%	2,327.0	1,329.0
2430 其他機械	4,049	17.5%	2.3%	3,909	23.0%	1.1%	7,958.0	-140.0
2431 發電機械	240	1.0%	0.7%	319	1.9%	0.6%	559.0	79.3
2432 非電動機械	1,938	8.4%	2.7%	2,989	17.6%	1.4%	4,926.8	1,050.6
2433 電動機械	1,871	8.1%	2.6%	601	3.5%	0.8%	2,472.0	-1,270.0
2500 紡織品	354	1.5%	1.5%	68	0.4%	0.4%	421.5	-286.3
2600 服飾	98	0.4%	0.1%	163	1.0%	0.7%	260.7	65.7
2700 其他製品	2,725	11.8%	1.7%	1,415	8.3%	0.9%	4,139.8	-1,310.6
2720 科學與控制儀器	589	2.5%	1.7%	630	3.7%	1.2%	1,219.0	41.0
其他	104	0.4%	0.2%	163	1.0%	0.2%	267.0	58.4
3000 其他產品	25	0.1%	不適用	108	0.6%	不適用	133.0	83.0

### 1.1.5 台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2014 年的貿易往來

就歐盟在台灣進口與出口總額中所佔的比重 (分別為 9% 與 8%) 而言，歐盟仍是台灣的第 5 大貿易夥伴，落後美國 (分別為 10% 與 11%)。

中國仍是台灣 2014 年的首要貿易夥伴，雙邊貿易總額達到 1301 億美元，其次為東南亞國協 (936 億美元)、美國 (623 億美元)、日本 (616 億美元) 與歐盟 (509 億美元)。台灣與美國的雙邊貿易額在 2014 年成長 7.8%，達到 623 億美元。相較於台灣的其他主要貿易夥伴，美國的成長率最高 (中國為 +4.6%，東南亞國協為 +2.5%，日本為 -1.3%，歐盟為 +3.7%)。

在台灣의 七大貿易夥伴中，唯有日本與南韓對台灣的貨品貿易在 2014 年呈現順差。

表 6：台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2014 年的貿易額 (單位：10 億美元)

資料來源：台灣財政部

	中國	香港	日本	南韓	美國	歐盟	東南亞國協
台灣出口額	82.1	42.5	19.9	12.7	34.9	26.5	59.5
2013 年至 2014 年 的年成長率 (%)	0.4	7.9	3.5	5.0	7.0	4.9	1.3
台灣進口額	48.0	1.7	41.7	14.8	27.4	24.4	34.1
2013 年至 2014 年 的年成長率 (%)	12.8	1.6	- 3.4	- 6.2	8.8	2.4	4.6
台灣貿易額	130.1	44.2	61.6	27.5	62.3	50.9	93.6
2013 年至 2014 年 的年成長率 (%)	4.6	7.6	- 1.3	- 1.3	7.8	3.7	2.5

圖 5：台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2014 年的貿易額 (單位：10 億美元)

資料來源：台灣財政部

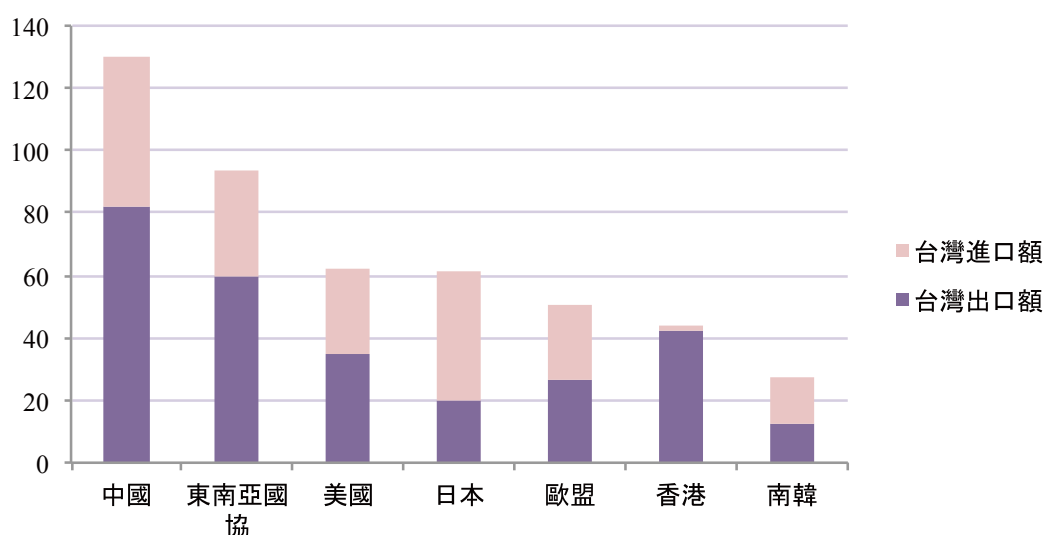


圖 6：台灣首要貿易夥伴在 2014 年進口額與出口額中所佔比重

資料來源：台灣財政部

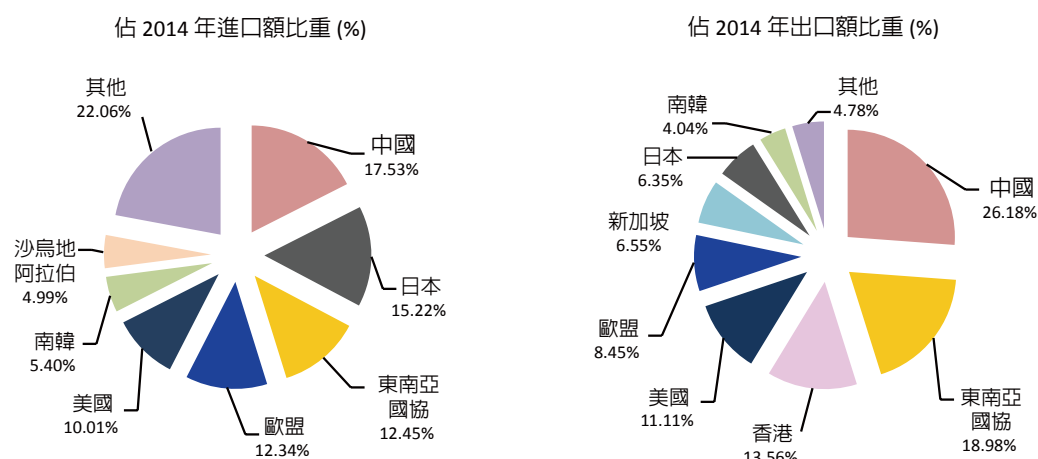
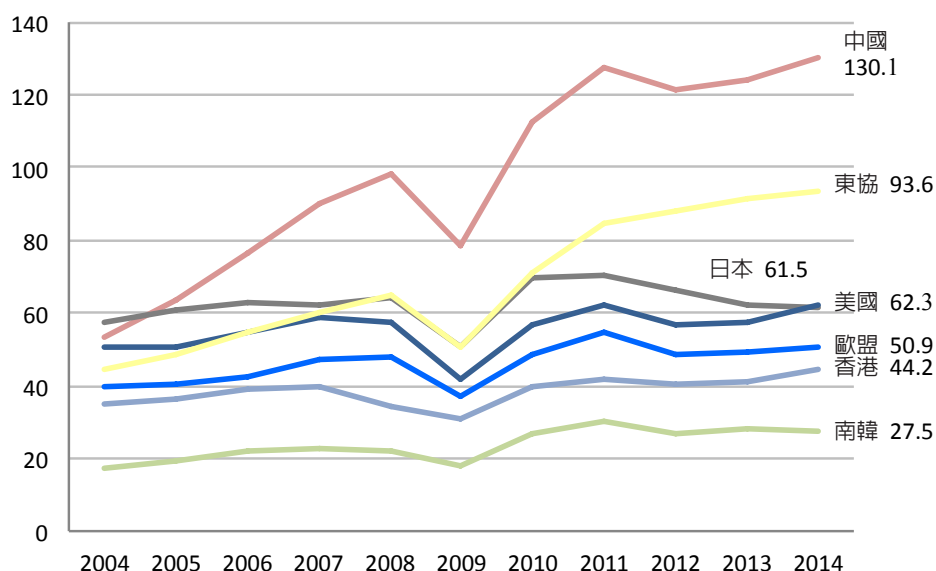


圖 7：2004 年至 2014 年間台灣與主要貿易夥伴的貿易額 (單位：10 億美元)

資料來源：台灣財政部



## 1.2 歐盟與台灣的服務貿易

註：服務貿易統計數據的彙整與公佈通常反映 1 年前的狀況而非現狀。

過去 10 年來，歐盟與台灣的服務貿易額呈現上揚趨勢，在 2003 年至 2013 年間成長 75%。歐盟與台灣的服務貿易額在 2013 年續增 5.3%，總值達到 79 億歐元，2012 年的成長率偏低，2011 年則不升反降 (-5.1%)。

歐盟對台灣的服務貿易餘額仍為正值，達到 13 億歐元。然而自 2010 年以來，歐盟的服務貿易順差持續減少，原因在於歐盟對台灣的服務出口表現不佳 (在 2013 年成長 2.2%，達到 46 億歐元，2012 年則減少 6.3%)，近年來台灣對歐盟的服務出口額卻快速增加 (2012 年與 2013 年的成長率分別為 15.4% 與 10%，2013 年的出口額為 33 億歐元)。

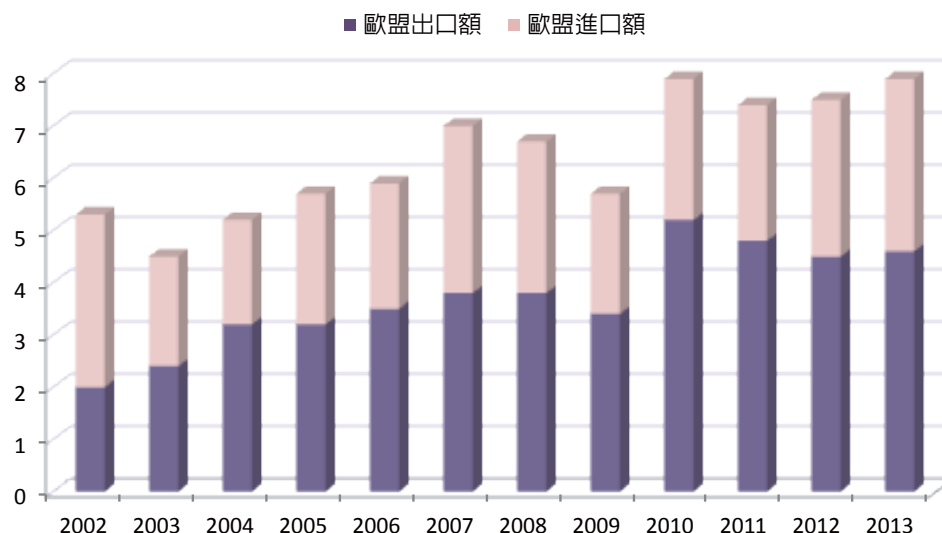
表 7：2002 年至 2013 年間歐盟對台灣的服務貿易順差 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
歐盟出口額	2.0	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.4	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.6
成長率(%)		20.0	33.3	0.0	9.4	8.6	0.0	-10.5	52.9	-7.7	-6.3	2.2
歐盟進口額	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.3
成長率(%)		16.7	-4.8	25.0	-4.0	33.3	-9.4	-20.7	17.4	-3.7	15.4	10.0
貿易額	3.8	4.5	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.9	6.7	5.7	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.9
成長率(%)		18.4	15.6	9.6	3.5	16.9	-2.9	-14.9	38.6	-5.1	0.0	5.3
餘額	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.3

圖 8：2002 年至 2013 年間歐盟與台灣的服務貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局



身為服務出口國，台灣已經有所進展，2010 年至 2013 年的全球服務出口額成長 28%，2010 到 2013 的平均年成長率為 8.5%，2013 年的出口額為 389 億歐元。台灣的服務進口總額亦在 2010 年至 2013 年間上揚，只是成長速度較慢 (11.5%)。在 2010 年至 2013 年間，台灣向全球進口服務總額的年成長率平均值為 3.8%，2013 年的進口額為 319 億歐元。整體而言，台灣對全球的服務貿易仍維持順差，2013 年的成長率高達 43%，總值達到 70 億歐元。

在台灣 2013 年的全球服務出口額當中，台灣對歐盟的服務出口額佔了 8.5%，同期的台灣向歐盟進口服務總額則佔全球進口服務總額的 14%。

表 8：台灣與全球的服務貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

	2010	2011	2012	2013
進口額	28.6	30.2	33.3	31.9
出口額	30.4	33.0	38.2	38.9
餘額	1.8	2.8	4.9	7.0

## 2. 投資資金的流量與存量

註：在全球化的世界，國外直接投資 (FDI) 統計數據的彙整有其難度，因此讀者應審慎看待投資部分的統計數據。歐盟統計局 FDI 統計數據的彙整與公佈通常反映 1 年前的狀況而非現狀。

### 2.1 歐盟與台灣之間的 FDI 流量

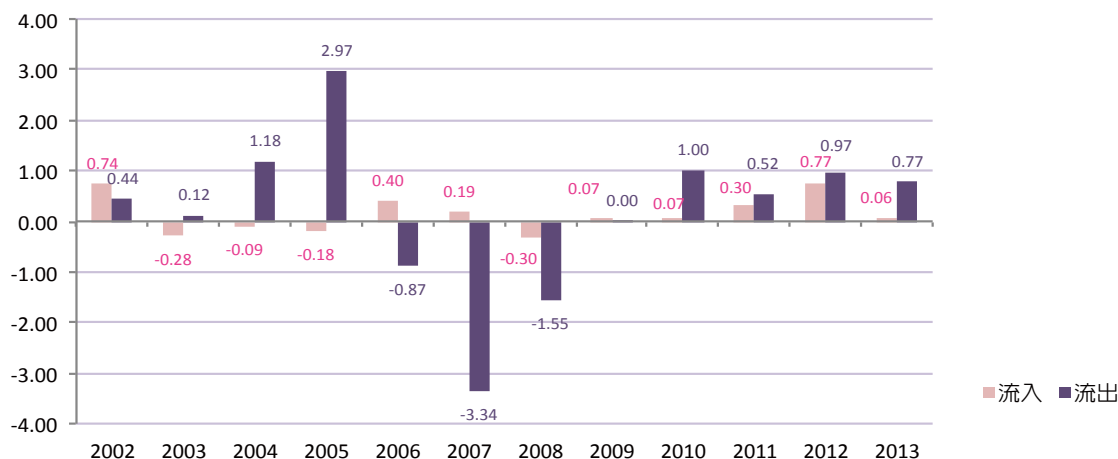
相較於 2012 年 (8 億歐元)，2013 年流入歐盟的台灣 FDI 資金明顯減少，降至 1 億歐元。就流入歐盟的台灣 FDI 資金而言，2010 年至 2013 年間每年的平均降幅為 5.4%。

流入台灣的歐盟 FDI 資金亦在 2013 年降至 8 億歐元，2012 年為 10 億歐元。就流入台灣的歐盟 FDI 資金而言，2010 年至 2013 年間每年的平均降幅為 8.2%。



圖 9：2002 年至 2013 年間歐盟與台灣的 FDI 流量 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

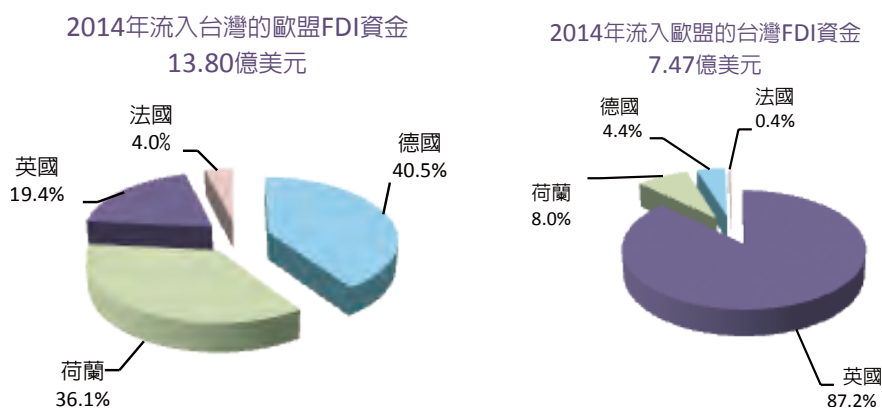


台灣經濟部的資料顯示，就 2014 年流入台灣的歐盟 FDI 資金而言，德國的資金佔了 40.5%，其次為荷蘭 (佔 36.1%)、英國 (佔 19.4%) 與法國 (佔 4%)。

至於 2014 年流入歐盟的台灣 FDI 資金，英國獲得的資金在總額中佔了 87.2%，其次為荷蘭 (8%)、德國 (4.4%) 與法國 (0.4%)。

圖 10：2014 年歐盟與台灣之間的 FDI 流量

資料來源：台灣經濟部投資審議委員會



## 2.2 歐盟與台灣之間的 FDI 存量

不論就 FDI 流入存量或流出存量而言，歐盟皆在全球居冠 (分別佔全球 FDI 的 34% 與 45%)。

台灣也不例外，因為歐盟是這座島嶼最大的投資者。根據台灣經濟部的資料，截至 2014 年底為止，歐盟在台灣的投資額佔了 FDI 總存量的 24.4%，其次為加勒比海國家 (佔 18.8%)、美國 (佔 17.6%) 與日本 (佔 14.1%)。歐盟當中的荷蘭是首要投資國 (66%)，其次為英國 (23%)、德國 (8.3%) 與法國 (3%)。

即便如此，台灣對歐盟 FDI 存量的貢獻程度依然極低。歐盟各國的台灣 FDI 存量僅佔台灣 FDI 總存量的 2%。中國是台灣的首要投資地點 (佔 62%)，歐盟所佔的比重遠低於該國，亦落後加勒比海國家 (佔 12%) 與東南亞國協 (佔 10%)，但與日本 (佔 1%)、澳洲 (佔 1%) 及美國 (佔 6%) 相近。就台灣在歐盟的投資而言，截至 2014 年底為止，歐盟當中的荷蘭已獲得近半數的資金。除了荷蘭之外，英國 (佔 38.3%)、德國 (佔 7.6%)、捷克共和國 (佔 3.7%) 與法國 (佔 1.1%) 亦為歐盟境內台灣 FDI 的主要對象。

圖 11：台灣 2014 年的 FDI 存量

資料來源：台灣經濟部投資審議委員會

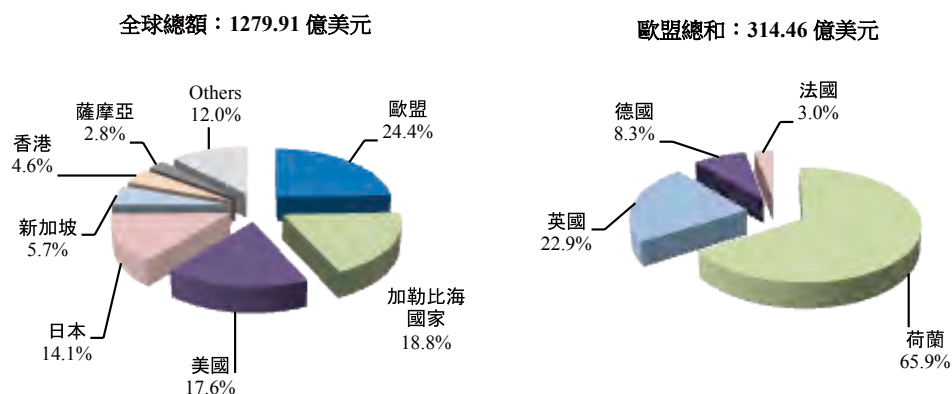
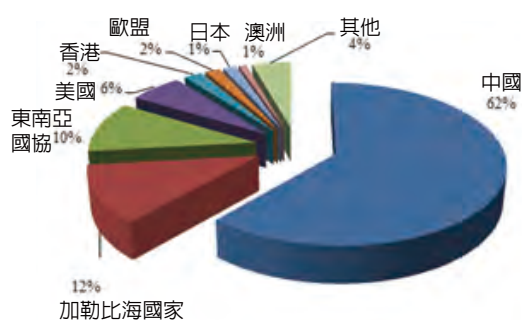


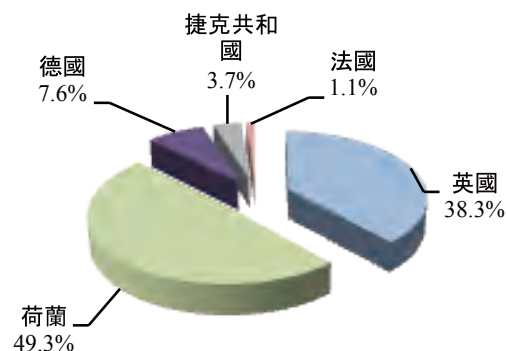
圖 12：海外各國 2014 年的台灣 FDI 存量

資料來源：台灣經濟部投資審議委員會

全球總額：2338.75 億美元



歐盟總和：39.84 億美元

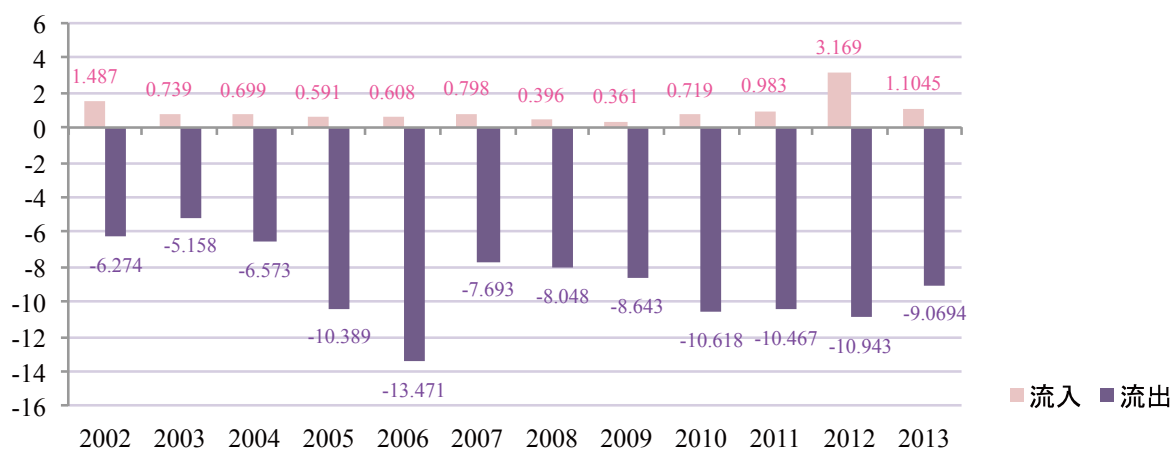


台灣的歐盟 FDI 總存量已下滑 16%，在 2013 年降至 91 億歐元左右，2010 年至 2013 年間每年的平均降幅為 5.1%。

歐盟的台灣 FDI 存量則在 2010 年至 2013 年間持續增加，平均成長率為 15.4%，2013 年的累計投資額為 11 億歐元。即便如此，2013 年的投資額明顯低於 2012 年的 32 億歐元。

圖 13：2002 年至 2013 年間歐盟與台灣的 FDI 存量 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局



### 3. 歐洲在台商務協會 (ECCT)

歐洲在台商務協會 (ECCT) 成立於 1988 年。該機構提供商業網路平台，並與台灣的行政機關及機構積極合作，為在台經營事業的 400 家歐洲企業爭取利益。

ECCT 旗下 28 個產業委員會的成員共同彙編每年的建議書，文件內容除了簡述各項影響歐洲企業的重大議題，亦透過歐洲企業的角度推薦若干改善台灣商業環境的方式。建議書為 ECCT 與台灣行政機關持續進行的對話奠定基礎，並為歐盟與台灣的貿易議題諮商會議提供寶貴意見。

<http://www.ecct.com.tw/>

### 4. 歐盟在台商業與法規合作計畫 (EBRC)

「歐盟在台商業與法規合作計畫」已於 2014 年啟動，這項為期 4 年的計畫獲得了歐盟的全額資助，歐洲經貿辦事處 (EETO) 負責管理，ECCT 則依據服務合約協助執行計畫。EBRC 是特別為台灣設計的計畫，其目標在於促進歐盟與台灣的法規合作。藉著宣傳政府採購、智慧財產權、食品安全、技術標準、製藥等領域的歐盟法規原則與工具，EBRC 能為歐洲與台灣的長期往來與合作鋪路，對於歐洲在特定產業中的卓越表現，增進台灣方面的認識。

EBRC 不但與台灣當局合辦研討會與活動，亦舉行會議與商展中的獨立活動，以具體行動支持歐盟與台灣的雙邊政策諮商。

EBRC 在 2014 年舉行的活動：

台歐高壓用電設備管理制度論壇 (2014 年 3 月 25 日至 26 日)，共同主辦單位為國貿局 (BOFT) 與能源局 (BoE)，論壇焦點在於用電設備相關法規。

台歐食品安全研討會 (2014 年 6 月 4 日至 5 日)，共同主辦單位為台灣食品藥物管理署 (TFDA) 與國貿局，協辦單位為台灣食品良好作業規範發展協會 (GMP) 與台灣食品產業發展協會 (TFIDA)，其宗旨為因應食品安全管理架構水平化的國際趨勢，同時建立有效的上市後監督機制。

國際半導體展 (SEMICON) 中的「歐洲矽谷聯盟台灣日」(2014 年 9 月 4 日)，其宗旨為深入介紹歐洲在微奈米電子領域的卓越表現，針對歐洲極具競爭力的產業聚落介紹其專業知識、經驗與創新發明，同時提供廠商直接媒合的機會。

台歐服務業研討會 (2014 年 11 月 6 日)，共同主辦單位為中華民國對外貿易發展協會 (TAITRA) 與國貿局，其宗旨為探討歐盟與台灣服務貿易升溫帶來的機會與挑戰，以及目前世界貿易組織 (WTO) 架構中多邊服務貿易協議 (TiSA) 的協商狀況，討論焦點在於金融服務、ICT 服務 — 智慧型城市 (智慧型醫療保健、智慧型建築、智慧型能源、智慧型交通運輸) 與經銷服務 (經銷權及物流)。

相關活動報告與簡報請見網站：<http://www.ebrc.com.tw/home>



- 歐盟國家仍是台灣學生的第 2 大出國留學地點。
- 目前在台灣求學的歐盟學生已增至 4,620 人，較前一年成長 6%。
- 台灣的「歐洲教育展」旨在服務立志留學的上千台灣學生，提供相關的寶貴資訊，並已吸引 12 個國家的 125 個歐洲高等教育機構參展。
- 歐盟研究架構中則有 48 項專案，與台灣的研究機構合作。
- 2014 年的歐洲魅影影展 (Taiwan European Film Festival) 介紹了 17 個歐洲國家的 17 部影片，並在台灣的 15 個縣市放映 438 個場次，共吸引觀眾 13,612 人入場。
- 2014 年計有歐盟公民 282,468 人造訪台灣，並有 5,750 人客居台灣。

## 1. 教育

台灣與歐盟之間的交換學生人數不斷增加，證明教育方面的雙邊關係與合作相當成功。歐盟境內台灣學生人數成長遲緩、歐盟學生來台求學人數增加的趨勢依然存在。

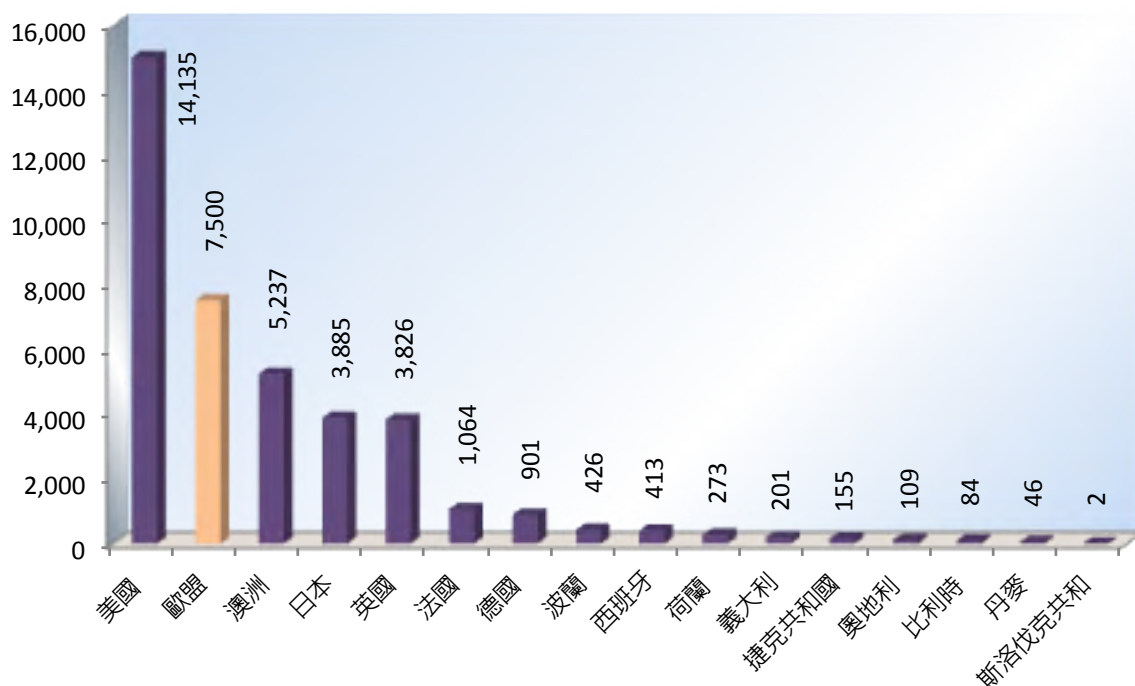
「Erasmus+ 計畫」(歐盟新推出的綜合教育計畫) 深受台灣學生與學界人士的歡迎，歷年來已有 132 名學生透過該計畫 (及先前的 Erasmus Mundus 計畫) 申請全額獎學金 (每年 2.5 萬歐元) 並攻讀歐洲大學的碩士或博士學位。

### 1.1 歐盟境內的台灣學生

歐盟地區是台灣學生的第 2 大出國留學地點，僅次於美國，澳洲與日本則分居第 3 名與第 4 名。最受青睞的歐洲國家依序為英國、法國與德國。

圖 1：在特定國家求學的台籍學生人數 (2014 年)

資料來源：台灣教育部



## 1.2 台灣境內的歐盟學生

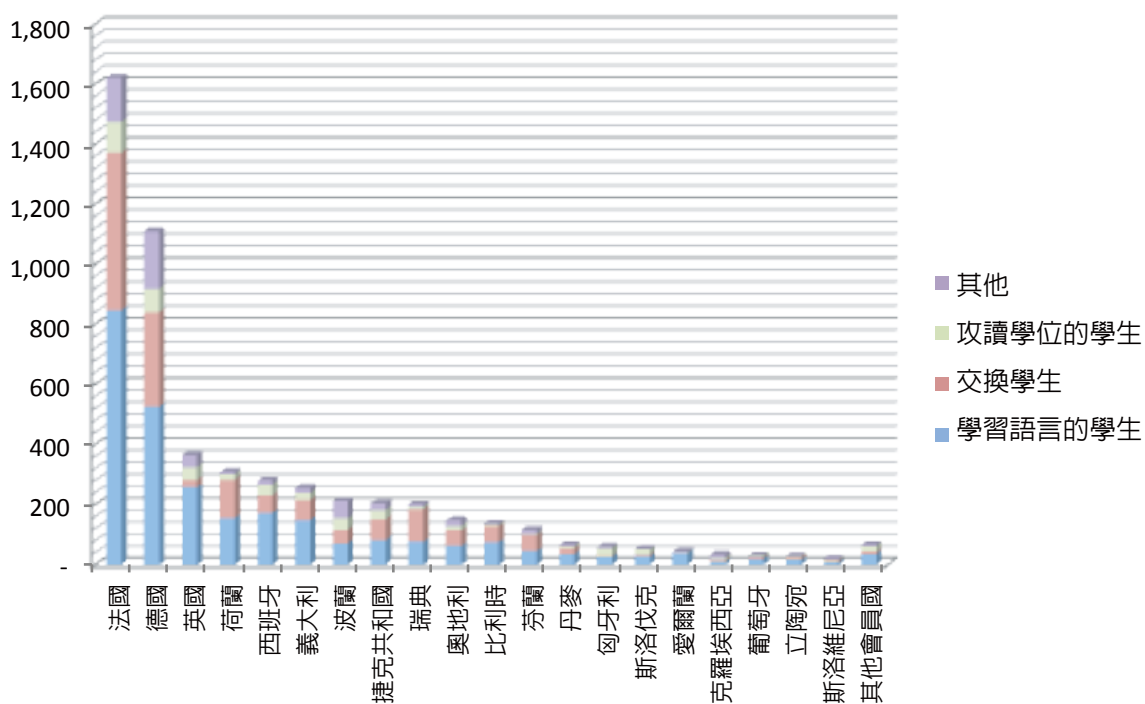
就 2014 年而言，台灣境內有 92,685 名外國學生，較前一年增加 18%。來自歐盟的學生人數為 5,362 人，在外國學生中約佔 5.8%。並較前一年增加 16%。

歐盟學生來台求學的目的大多為學習中文 (51.1%)，交換學生所佔的比重為 28.9%，攻讀學位的學生則佔 9.3%。有意在台灣學習中文的歐洲學生，皆可申請台灣的「教育部華語文獎學金」(HES)。攻讀學位的學生可申請台灣的「教育部台灣獎學金」，研究生則可申請優秀學生與進階研究的特別助學金。

就 2014 年而言，在台灣求學的歐盟公民大多來自法國 (30.2%)，其次為德國 (20.7%) 與英國 (6.8%)。台灣境內的歐洲學生多於美國學生，2014 年的美國學生總數已增至 3,278 人，在外國學生總數中佔了 3.5%。大多數的外國學生來自中國大陸 (35.9%)，其次為馬來西亞 (14%)、香港 (6.7%) 與日本 (6%)，歐盟則位居第 5 名 (5.8%)。

圖 2：2014 年台灣境內的歐盟學生

資料來源：台灣教育部





### 1.3 歐洲教育展

歐洲教育展 (EEFT) 是一項專門宣傳歐洲優質教育機會的計畫。自 2002 年以來，主辦單位每年籌辦這項活動，歐洲各國藉此機會介紹其高等教育機構，並為台灣學生提供簽證、旅行與獎學金方面的資訊。EEFT 不但為台灣學生介紹絕佳的留學機會，協助學生尋找培養技能的合適學術機構，亦鼓勵台灣人民前往歐洲留學。

2014 年的 EEFT 共吸引 7,500 位訪客參觀展覽 (台北與台南)。該活動的 125 家參展機構來自 12 個歐洲國家，其中有 57 家機構參加台南的展覽。

除了宣傳歐洲教育，EEFT 亦提供教育與就業之間的平台，因為若干企業有意物色曾在歐洲接受訓練的人才，訪客將有機會在這類企業中發展職涯。

此外，自 2009 年以來，EEFT 定期舉行「專業人士交流」會議，為台灣與歐洲的學術合作貢獻心力，今年便有超過 50 位歐洲及台灣大學代表與會。



### 1.4. Erasmus+

歐盟推動的 Erasmus+ 計畫 (前身為 Erasmus Mundus 計畫及其他教育工具) 屬於高等教育界的合作交流計畫，預定施行時間為 2014 年至 2020 年。該計畫旨在提升技能與就業能力，同時促進教育現代化、訓練與青年就業。

這項為期 7 年的計畫將編列 147 億歐元的預算，較目前的相關支出金額增加 40%，顯示歐盟致力於針對這類議題進行投資。這項新計畫整合了先前的 7 項歐盟輔助計畫，其中包括 Erasmus Mundus。按照 Erasmus+ 的規畫，學生仍可申請參加雙聯碩士或博士課程，並有機會獲得獎學金，碩士課程每年的獎學金上限將提高為 2.5 萬歐元。

Erasmus+ 計畫的詳細資訊請見網站：

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel\\_eu/education/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel_eu/education/index_en.htm)

## 2. 科學與科技

### 2.1 Horizon 2020 計畫

歐盟推動各種聯合研究計畫。Horizon 2020 計畫的前身為 FP7 計畫，該計畫已於 2014 年啟動，並將於 2020 年結束。

Horizon 2020 是歐盟有史以來規模最大的研究與創新計畫，7 年內的可用經費已增至 800 億歐元左右（到 2020 年為止）。此外，該計畫可望吸引民間資金進駐。相關目標在於：促使實驗室中的偉大構想邁向廣大市場，藉以造就更多的突破、發現與全球創舉。

該計畫旨在結合歐盟的所有研究計畫，並為歐洲與歐洲以外的研究、技術研發及示範專案提供補助金。台灣的公立或私立研究機構，皆可參與該計畫資助的歐洲研究專案。

Horizon 2020 歡迎各界參與，並以單純的架構省卻了繁文縟節，進而縮短程序作業的時間，參與者更能專注於真正重要的事務。這樣也能確保新專案得以迅速起步並更快獲致成果。



超群的科學實力

Horizon 2020 專注於提升歐洲科學界的超群實力，其目標在於確保歐洲持續引進世界級研究活動，維繫長期競爭力。該計畫全力支援最佳構想、培育人才、為研究者提供高階研究基礎建設的使用權，並使歐洲成為全球頂尖研究者眼中頗具吸引力的地點。



具競爭力的產業

目標在於推動商業導向的活動，為歐洲引進更多研究與創新方面的資金。該計畫將針對重要產業技術投入鉅資、為歐洲企業提供適量資金而使其充分發揮成長潛力，同時協助講求創新的中小企業發展成領先全球的公司。



更美好的社會

目標在於融合不同領域的資源與知識、技術以及學科（包括社會科學與人文學科）。該計畫將涵蓋研究、市場等層面的活動，並將重心移至創新相關活動，例如前導專案、示範、測試平台，以及公共採購與市場接受度方面的支援。

Horizon 2020 的詳細資訊請見網站：<http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/>

表 1：台灣夥伴在 2014 年參與的 Horizon 2020 現有專案

資料來源：台灣國內的聯絡處

計畫	專案名稱	台灣的參與者
FP5-人類潛能	研發 500 MHz 高階減振加速艙	國立清華大學
FP5-資訊社會科技	光罩重要尺寸的度量方式	台灣光罩股份有限公司
FP5-國際科學合作活動 2	醫療保健制度資金的公平性、醫療保健服務與亞太國家民衆的健康狀態	長庚大學
FP5-資訊社會科技	安全 (MPEG-21) 環境中的多媒體互通架構	工業技術研究院
FP6-資訊社會科技	創新權與平台間存取權管理方案	工業技術研究院
FP6-資訊社會科技	探討數位科技化學習未來景況的概念與方式	淡江大學基金會
FP6-食品	發展一套妥善管理微生物來源取得及移轉的制度 — 微生物的永續使用以及管制使用權的運輸制度	食品工業發展研究所
FP6-政策	為 SARS 及其他新興感染病制定最佳控管政策：查明傳染動態的特性並估算重要的流行病參數	台灣國家衛生研究院
FP6-資訊社會科技	讓更多亞洲參與者響應「徵求資訊社會科技提案」(IST Call) 活動	國家科學委員會
FP6-政策	支援 SARS 相關診斷、治療與疫苗事務的輔助性研究行動	中央研究院分子生物研究所
FP6-政策	有效控制中國與歐洲 SARS 疫情的可接受策略	行政院衛生福利部疾病管制署
FP6-公民	歐洲地區情資網路的協調行動	東海大學
FP6-資訊社會科技	資料運算科學的後勤網絡 II (Enabling grids for E-Science-II)	中央研究院
FP6-永續發展	歐洲的地震預警	國立台灣大學
FP6-國際科學合作活動	烏魚列為沿海環境變化指標的主要用途	國立台灣大學
FP7-資訊與通訊技術	過渡型組織中提供知識的實體	中央研究院
FP7-基礎建設	打造歐洲與亞洲網絡共用的資料運算科學基礎架構	中央研究院
FP7-基礎建設	資料運算科學的後勤網絡-III	中央研究院
FP7-衛生	衛生體系分析 — 協助亞洲培養流行性感胃因應能力	疾病管制署
FP7-環境	空氣污染效應方面的歐洲世代研究	國立台灣大學
FP7-環境	打造無廢棄物的工業網路	友達光電
FP7-社會中的科學	提升歐洲與國際社會對於生物統計學及安全道德觀的認知程度	國立政治大學
FP7-環境	環境衛生方面的基因學生物標記	國立台灣大學
FP7-環境	透過行政措施以及空間、時間與生態層面的衡量方式維護生物多元性	國立台灣大學
FP7-環境	在持續改變的氣候環境下，運用創新的海岸科技提升歐洲海岸的安全性	國立成功大學
FP7-環境	都會區洪災耐受度聯合研究	國立台灣大學
FP7-基礎建設	歐洲中介軟體計畫	中央研究院
FP7-基礎建設	歐洲運算網絡計畫：為歐洲研究者建立完善永續的泛歐基礎架構	中央研究院
FP7-基礎建設	促成國際科學合作的桌上型電腦網絡	中央研究院
FP7-安全	培訓未來第一線應變人員的完善方式	Telcordia 應用研究中心 (台灣公司) 資訊工業策進會
FP7-資訊與通訊技術	運用活動與背景環境方面的知識，為節能型建築建立無所不在的嵌入式系統架構	工業技術研究院
FP7-資訊與通訊技術	透過多重影片串流的分析，協助人們在海洋與環境監控方面蒐集知識並解答問題	國家實驗研究院
FP7-衛生	小分子抑制劑與新興或遭忽略的 RNA 病毒	國立中央大學

FP7-環境	建立中小企業廣泛應用之生命週期評估技術計畫	聯華電子 工業技術研究院
FP7-社會中的科學	歐洲研究道德委員會網路	國立清華大學
FP7-環境	即時降低地震風險的策略與工具	國立台灣大學
FP7-環境	為改裝後節能建築改善室內環境且具備成本效益的工具	國立臺灣科技大學
FP7-NMP 科技	永續、創新、節能且結合各種廢棄原料的混凝土	國立臺灣科技大學
FP7-交通運輸	地中海、亞熱帶、熱帶海域深水離岸多功能海洋平台之模組化研究 (TROPOS)	國立中山大學
FP7-NMP 科技	查明工程奈米微粒 (ENP) 危險等級的模型試驗平台 (MAP)	台灣國家衛生研究院
FP7-社經與人文科學	各國的社經科學與人文科學聯絡處 (SSH NCP) 跨國合作	國立中山大學
FP7-資訊與通訊技術	適居環境輔助計畫 (Ambient Assisted Living) 的開放式通用平台與參考規格	工業技術研究院
FP7-環境	在持續使用中的入口網站維護環保與生態方面的創新成果	國立成功大學
FP7-NMP 科技	節能且具成本競爭力的購物商場改裝方案	國立臺灣科技大學
FP7-NMP 科技	在建能建築設計與施工方面提供全方位的生命週期最佳化支援	國立臺灣科技大學
FP7-環境	為海岸地區的罕見極端事件預作準備	國立臺灣海洋大學
FP7-環境	提升城市復原力與永續發展能力	天眼衛星科技股份有限公司
FP7-基礎建設	全球化的核磁共振與結構生物學網路基礎架構	中央研究院

## 2.2 居禮夫人行動計畫

居禮夫人行動計畫 (MSCA) 已自 2014 年 1 月起為研究者提供經費，沒有國籍或研究領域之分。新的 MSCA 隸屬於 Horizon 2020，並將在 2014 年至 2020 年間提供 61.62 億歐元的補助金，不論研究者是博士候選人或經驗豐富者，皆可在其研究生涯的所有階段獲得補助。相關計畫鼓勵跨國、跨產業與跨領域的交流活動。透過 MSCA，專注於研究的組織 (大學、研究中心與企業) 可延攬才華洋溢的外國研究者，並與世界各地的頂尖機構建立策略性合作關係。

台灣的研究者亦可申請參與此一交流計畫，非歐洲科學家不但可獲得充分的研究資金，亦可能在歐洲的實驗室內工作，歐洲科學家則可透過該計畫在國外工作。

居禮夫人行動計畫的詳細資訊請見網站：[http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index_en.htm)

## 2.3 歐洲研究委員會

台灣的頂尖研究者亦可申請歐洲研究委員會 (ERC) 的補助金，此一補助金旨在資助有意進行開拓性研究的個人研究者，沒有國籍與年齡之分。ERC 尤其鼓勵申請者提出跨領域的提案、因應新興領域的前衛構想，以及突破傳統的創新方式。

ERC 的使命在於提供具競爭力的經費，藉以鼓勵各界在歐洲進行最高水準的研究工作，並以超群的科學實力作為基礎，支援所有領域中由計畫主持人推動的開拓性研究。

ERC 隸屬於新的歐盟研究與創新計畫「Horizon 2020」當中的第一主軸：超群的科學實力 (Excellent Science)。ERC 在 2014 年至 2020 年間配得的預算總額為 131 億歐元。ERC 的補助金得主包括 8 位諾貝爾獎得主與 3 位費爾茲獎得主。

歐洲研究委員會的詳細資訊請見網站：<http://erc.europa.eu/>



## 3. 環境保護

### 3.1 對抗氣候變遷

EETO 與台灣的環境保護署 (EPA) 保持密切互動，清楚傳達歐盟對於氣候變遷的立場，同時透過活動、研討會與訪問行程，促請各界採取相關改善措施。

EETO 經常聯絡台灣的環境保護署 (EPAT)，清楚傳達了歐盟對於氣候變遷的立場，同時透過活動、研討會與訪問行程促請台灣各界採取相關改善措施。

EETO 與 EPAT 在 6 月 25 日至 26 日合辦「2014 亞洲地區碳市場能力建構研討會：歐洲經驗」，研討會地點為台北。此一為期兩天的活動包含公開會議與專題討論會，出席者包括歐盟氣候行動總署、亞洲國家以及台灣學術界與企業界的代表，由他們針對現況、歐盟排放交易制度的前景與其他國家的碳市場交換經驗和看法。

市場機制是因應氣候變遷、降低溫室氣體排放量的可用工具之一。專題討論會成為歐亞兩洲利害相關者的交流平台，雙方針對政策方針、研擬法規草案、設計完善的交易制度、培養技術能力等重要議題分享最佳實務方式。

### 3.2 核能安全合作

台灣在 2012 年首度完成詳盡的核電廠風險與安全評估 (壓力測試)，並以歐盟的測試模型作為根據。針對壓力測試的結果，台灣的原子能委員會 (AEC) 在 2013 年邀請歐盟執委會進行獨立審查，故由歐盟執委會規劃，參與者包括歐盟的核能主管機關，以及若干使用核能與未使用核能的歐盟會員國的獨立專家。

壓力測試的主旨在於針對極端的自然事件，尤其是洪水與地震，評估核電廠的安全性與堅固程度。自 1977 年以來，台灣持續運用核電廠發電，目前有 3 座已啓用核電廠與 1 座施工中核電廠。運作中與施工中的核電廠皆已完成壓力測試與歐盟審查。

關於歐盟對於台灣壓力測試的審查結果，詳情請見網站：

<http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/nuclear-energy/nuclear-safety/stress-tests>





## 4. 人權方面的對話與合作

### 4.1 司法交流計畫

「台灣歐盟司法交流計畫」的運作已邁入第三年。歐洲有 4 位法官參加 2014 年 10 月 13 日至 17 日的第四屆「台灣歐盟司法交流計畫」。該計畫以人權及司法作為主題，促成歐洲法官與台灣法界人士的熱烈互動。該計畫亦以死刑與歐洲廢除死刑的理由作為主題，與台灣社會進行對話。

歐洲代表團的成員皆為歐洲的資深法界人士，並在法院運作與人權議題方面擁有豐富經驗。該團成員包括歐洲人權法院與丹麥最高法院的法官 Peer Lorenzen、蘇格蘭最高法院的法官 Leona Dorrian 女士、巴黎刑事法院的法官 Regis De Jorna，以及科隆高等法院的法官 Christian Schmitz-Justen。歐洲人權法院的法官亦透過此一活動首度造訪台灣。

代表團在行程中參加一系列的研討會，歐洲法官在會中提出個案研究報告，並且針對重罪判刑與被告精神異常時的審理過程分享經驗。研討會的出席者包括台灣的法官、法律學者與精神評估專家。

代表團亦於 10 月 15 日前往國立台灣大學（法學院）參加台灣廢除死刑推動聯盟舉辦的研討會，與台灣學者及其他出席者討論歐洲廢除死刑的理由。

「台灣歐盟司法交流計畫」是歐洲經貿辦事處 (EETO)、英國貿易文化辦事處、法國在台協會、德國在台協會與台灣的合作夥伴共同推動的專案。



### 4.2 台灣廢除死刑推動聯盟

台灣廢除死刑推動聯盟 (TAEDP) 是當地主張廢除死刑的非政府組織與研究機構組成的聯盟。台灣人權促進會 (TAHR)、司法改革基金會 (JRF)、輔仁大學若望保祿二世和平研究中心、張佛泉人權研究中心、台北律師公會 (TBA) 與台灣和平基金會在 2003 年 9 月共同成立此一聯盟，以便提倡台灣刑罰制度的改革並宣導廢除死刑的概念。該聯盟的成立宗旨，在於強調並宣揚生命的絕對價值與人性尊嚴，同時以其作為保護與提倡人權一事的核心。該聯盟明白社會尚未接觸廢除死刑的話題，而且一般大眾似乎支持以死刑作為犯下重罪者的報復方式，因此希望針對各種廢除死刑議題建立開放性社會論壇。此外，該聯盟主張建立更完善的刑罰制度，在尊重生命價值的同時給予受害者真正的補償，以便真正地申張正義並保障全民人權。自 2013 年 1 月以來，歐盟的歐洲民主人權機制 (EIDHR) 已持續支援 TAEDP。在全球的廢除死刑運動中，TAEDP 仍是歐盟的重要夥伴。

## 5. 台灣歐盟消保團體公益交流論壇

EETO 瞭解公民社會在現代民主中的重要角色，亦發現目前歐盟與台灣的非政府組織 (NGO) 關係仍有待發展。雙方透過固定溝通管道合辦的諸多活動，證明政府之間已建立良好的合作關係，然而 EETO 認為，歐盟與台灣 NGO 的合作及往來將有助於達成終極目標：歐盟與台灣透過非政府夥伴建立更深厚的關係。

EETO 與中華民國消費者文教基金會合作，協助舉辦第一屆的「台灣歐盟消保團體公益交流論壇」，並以消費者保護作為主題。該論壇已在 2014 年 9 月 18 日登場，並聚焦於「食品安全」與「電信類金融貨品」。來自歐洲的兩位演講者，即 Consumentenbond (荷蘭) 公關通訊部經理暨歐洲消費者聯盟副主席 Gerjan Huis in 't Veld 先生，以及國際消費者聯盟 (設於英國) 的資深政策顧問 Robin Simpson 先生，皆出席論壇活動。

歐洲與消基會的演講者分別扼要介紹所屬組織，其內容包括這類 NGO 的目標與架構、目前的工作以及他們為一般大眾提供的服務。另外 3 個 NGO 則就保護國內與國際消費者的食品安全及金融貨品 (尤其是電信類貨品) 法規提出簡報。相關組織亦針對舉辦活動與接觸大眾 (藉以提升民眾對於消費者權利的認知程度) 等，分享經驗與最佳實務方式。該項活動約有 50 人出席，出席者來自政府與民間的各種機構及組織。

## 6. 文化

### 6.1 第 10 屆歐洲魅影影展

自 2005 年以來，歐洲魅影影展 (TEFF) 已成為一年一度的盛事。該影展免費為台灣觀眾放映歐洲電影，而且通常選播 16 部電影，參展的每個歐盟會員國與台灣各選 1 部；土耳其的 1 部影片亦首度參展——該國已申請加入歐盟。今年的 TEFF 與 15 個城市的 30 個場地合作，共有 438 個場次。影展亦首度在金門縣放映電影。2014 年的 TEFF 共吸引觀眾 13,612 人入場，此一數據遠高於平均值 (10,918 人)，可惜並未超越 2013 年的傑出表現 (17,267 人)。

第一屆與第二屆的 TEFF 皆嘗試典型的影展模式 (35 公釐膠捲形式、廣告宣傳與銷售門票)。自 2007 年起，TEFF 演變成一系列免費的 DVD 放映會，場地為大學與文化中心。新的影展形式更具彈性，可在不同地理區同時舉行放映會。

歐洲魅影影展的詳細資訊請見網站：<http://www.teff.tw/>

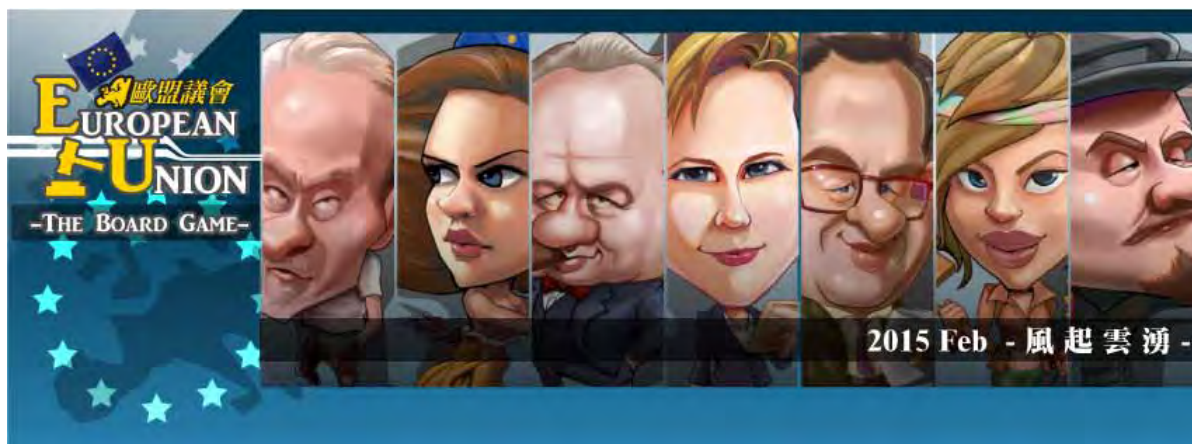
### 6.2 2015 台北國際書展

台北國際書展 (TIBE) 是亞洲與華語文化圈規模最大的書展之一。歐盟館的目標在於向台灣大眾推廣歐盟文化，同時提升歐盟在台灣的知名度。為了確保歐盟館能接觸訪客並與其互動，主辦單位安排了各項活動。在展場開放大眾參觀的 5 天當中，該館陳列了歐洲知名圖書館的照片，並且舉行 9 場作家講座與 7 場新款歐盟桌上遊戲體驗賽。歐盟館主動接觸大眾的做法營造出熱鬧活潑的氛圍，今年的活動大獲成功。除了歐盟館，7 個會員國的在台辦事處亦參與展覽。



## 6.3 歐盟議會桌上遊戲

自 2014 年 3 月以來，歐洲經貿辦事處與大玩創意有限公司持續合作，研發出「歐盟議會桌上遊戲」(EUBG)。EUBG 已在 2015 年 2 月的台北國際書展中正式發行，成為書展中最暢銷的桌上遊戲之一。EUBG 亦深受好評，台灣各地的桌上遊戲商店與台灣最大連鎖書店「誠品書店」皆有銷售。EUBG 亦將在今年 10 月德國埃森市的國際遊戲展 (Spiel Fest) 中亮相。



## 7. 觀光與移民

### 7.1 台灣境內的歐洲人士

根據移民署公佈的數據，2014 年共有 282,468 名歐盟公民造訪台灣，較 2013 年減少 1.5%。

歐盟公民造訪台灣的主要目的為經商 (32.3%)，30.2% 的公民則在入境時表示造訪台灣的目的在於觀光。

歐盟簽證持有人不必申請簽證便可入境台灣 (免簽證)，每次最多可在台灣停留 90 天。

圖 3：2014 年入境台灣的歐盟會員國訪客人數

資料來源：台灣移民署

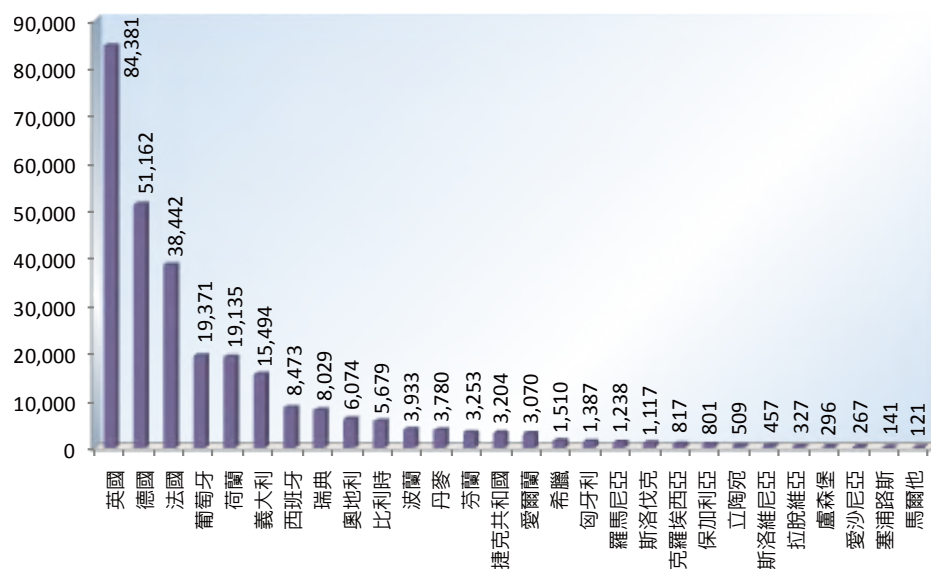
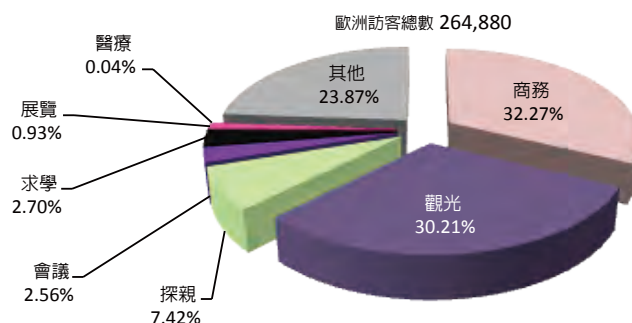




圖 4：2014 年的歐洲訪客，依訪台目的區分

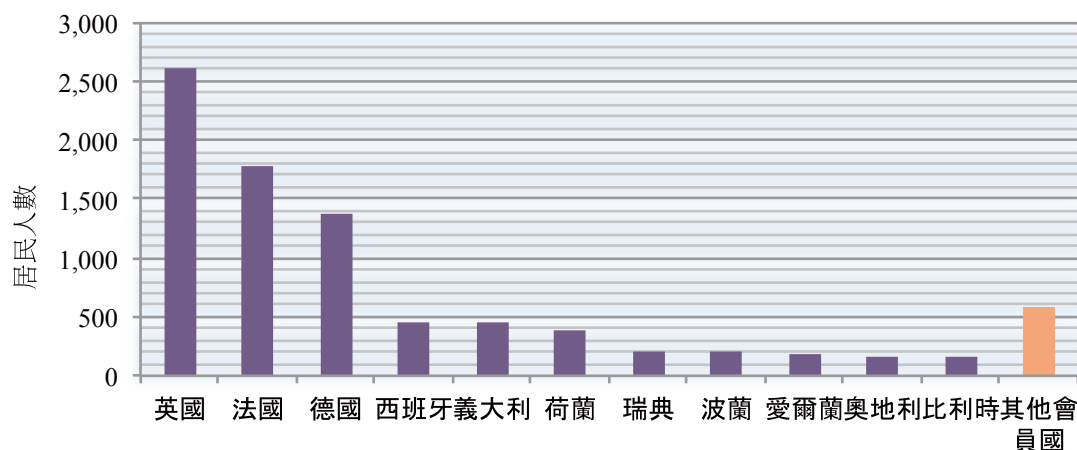
資料來源：觀光局



最近幾年來，台灣的外國居民總數穩步上揚。根據移民署的資料，此一數值在 2014 年升至 629,633 人 (較 2013 年增加 20%)，其中 5,750 人為歐盟公民 (較 2013 年增加 16%)。歐洲人士客居台灣時的職業為教師、商人或工程師。

圖 5：在台灣居住並正式辦理登記的歐盟公民人數

資料來源：移民署



台北歐洲學校 (TES) 的學生人數穩步成長。TES 在 1990 年創校時僅有 60 位學生，目前則有來自 50 個國家的 1,450 位學生接受教育，其中 30% 的學生為歐洲人。

## 7.2 歐盟的台灣訪客

自 2011 年起，持有台灣護照者可享歐盟免簽證計畫的禮遇，台灣公民每次可在申根區域內旅行 90 天。在台灣獲得這項重大突破之前，英國與愛爾蘭早已決定提供免簽證待遇，如今台灣人民不必申請簽證便可前往 28 個歐盟會員國以及瑞士、挪威與冰島旅遊，既能促進觀光又能創造商機。

造訪歐盟與免申根簽證待遇常見問題的詳細資訊請見網站：

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel\\_eu/tourist/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel_eu/tourist/index_en.htm)

## 歐盟會員國在台代表處相關資訊

辦事處名稱	地址	電話	傳真	Email
奧地利台北辦事處	10549台北市敦化北路167號10樓	02 81753283	02 25149980	taipei-ot@bmeia.gv.at
比利時台北辦事處	105台北市松山區民生東路三段131號,6樓601室	02 27151215	02 27126258	bta@ms1.hinet.net
英國在台辦事處	110台北市信義區松高路9號26樓	02 87582088	02 87582050	info.taipei@fco.gov.uk
捷克經濟文化辦事處	110台北市信義區基隆路一段200號7樓之B	02 27225100	02 2722 5117	Taipei_Ceco@mzv.cz
丹麥商務辦事處	105台北市松山區敦化北路205號12樓1207室	02 27182101	02 27182141	tpehkt@um.dk
芬蘭駐台灣貿易及創新辦事處				teppo.turkki@finpro.fi
法國在台協會	105台北市敦化北路205 號10樓1003室	02 35185151	02 35185190	taipei-ift.afe@diplomatie.gouv.fr
德國在台協會	11049台北市信義路五段7號33樓(台北101)	02 87222800	02 81016282	info@taipei.diplo.de
匈牙利貿易辦事處	104台北市中山區敬業一路97號3樓	02 85011200	02 85011161	hutroff@ms24.hinet.net
義大利經濟貿易文化推廣辦事處	110台北市信義區基隆路一段333號18樓	02 23450320	02 27576260	visti.taipei@esteri.it
盧森堡台北辦事處	112台北市北投區奇岩路201巷8弄5號	02 28916647	02 28948314	luxtrade@luxtrade.org.tw
荷蘭貿易暨投資辦事處	105台北市松山區民生東路三段133號5樓B室	02 21756700	02 27130194	ntio@ntio.org.tw
斯洛伐克經濟文化辦事處	110台北市信義區基隆路一段333號12樓1203室	02 87803231	02 27235096	seco.taipei@mzv.sk
西班牙商務辦事處	104台北市中山區民生東路三段49號10樓B1室	02 25184905	02 25184891	ofc.taipei@maec.es
瑞典貿易暨投資委員會台北辦事處	110台北市信義區基隆路一段333號11樓1101室	02 27576573	02 27576723	taipei@business-sweden.se
華沙(波蘭)貿易辦事處	110台北市基隆路一段333號國貿大樓16樓1601-1602室	02 77183300	02 77183310	taipei.warsaw.office@msz.gov.pl





European Economic and Trade Office  
歐洲經貿辦事處

Suite 1603, 16F, 333, Keelung Road section 1, Taipei 110  
台北市信義區基隆路一段 333 號 16 樓 1603 室

Tel: +886 2 2757 7211 • Fax: +886 2 2757 7209 • E-mail: [admin-taiwan@eeas.europa.eu](mailto:admin-taiwan@eeas.europa.eu)

Website: <http://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan> • Facebook: [www.facebook.com/euintaiwan](http://www.facebook.com/euintaiwan)